The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXIX. SATURDAY, JULY 20 1850. No 4111 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

THE fine fast sailing schooner ELIZABETH COHEN, will leave the Union Wharf for the above port on Monday forenoon positively. For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY COHEN, Office, No. 26, Hunter-street. 1387

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE well-known packet PHŒBE, 100 tons burthen, hourly expected, will sail three days after arrival. For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 608

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE MARY STEWART will clear at the Customs This Day, and sail to-morrow morning. For freight or passage, having two cabins disengaged, apply at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to THOMAS STEWART, Erskine-street. July 19. 1396

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER ANN MARY J. Brown, master, will wait till twelve o'clock This Day, on account of the inclemency of the weather, for the convenience of shippers. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street; or to J. CURTIS. 1407

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

TO SAIL IN TEN DAYS.

THE A1 barque ROBERT SYERS, 312 tons, John Morrison, master, is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage, apply to the Commander, on board, at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf; to MOSES JOSEPH, Or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 810

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE FINE SHIP MAZEPPA, Marsh, master. For passage apply to P. ABERCROMBIE, Star Hotel. 1375

FOR AUCKLAND,

THE Packet Brig MOA, 282 tons, Captain Norris. This vessel is now daily expected, and will meet with her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street. July 19. 1389

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing Brigantine SCOTIA, 70 tons, W. Todd, master, will sail on the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply to Mr. S. LYONS, George-street, or to the master on board, at the Circular Wharf. 901

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE BRIG LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, Captain Pilfold, is now taking in cargo for the above port, and will sail on Wednesday next. Has room for about twenty tons of freight, for which early application is necessary. For terms apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street. 1421

FIRST PASSENGER SHIP FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE A1 barque JULINDUR, 500 tons, Captain Burn. In consequence of the colliers' strike, this vessel will be detained till the end of the present month, when she will positively leave Newcastle for San Francisco direct.

Her accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are very superior.

Early application is necessary to Captain BURN, at the Office of LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. Passengers will be conveyed to Newcastle, per steamer, free of charge. 1235

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,

THE fine, fast-sailing teak-built Ship LOUISA, 242 tons, Captain Mailler. This vessel being about to load on ship's account, requires only a few tons of goods on freight which will be taken at a low rate, and she will have immediate despatch. For terms apply to THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street. 1230

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,

(TO SAIL WITH ALL POSSIBLE DESPATCH.)

THE well-known first-class ship MARIA, 600 tons, F. W. Plank, Commander. This vessel, which has given such unbounded satisfaction to the cabin and steerage passengers who proceeded in her to San Francisco, is again on the berth for that port; she will be provisioned in the same manner as on her last voyage.

SHE WILL TAKE ONLY A FEW STEERAGE PASSENGERS, FOR WHOM THE MOST COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED.

Her cabin accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Buchanan's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. July 17. 1397

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 ship ELEANOR LANCASTER, 480 tons, F. W. Lodge, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to R. TOWNS.

Captain Lodge will take consignments of any goods intrusted to him; and passengers by this vessel may either leave at Honolulu, or proceed to California at their option, after arrival at Honolulu. July 2 243

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE fine A1 Barque ALBION, 559 tons, Captain Clark, will sail for the above ports immediately. For freight or passage (having splendid poop cabins) apply on board; or to LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO., Fort-street. 1060

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH PROXIMO.

THE A1 BARQUE MARY ANN, 650 tons, Captain Darke, will take a limited number of horses in freight; and parties wishing to ship are requested to make early application. SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO. Spring-street. July 10. 1162

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH INSTANT.

THE fine teak ship ELIZA, 916 tons, Robert Daniell, commander, has room for a few horses. Early application must be made to the Captain, on board; or to F. MITCHELL AND CO., Queen's Wharf. 1402

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON AUGUST 5.

THE splendid new A1 ship JOHN KNOX, 1800 tons burthen, R. Davidson, Commander, *is Frigate-built, though not pierced for guns in the lower deck.*

The immense height and capacity of this noble vessel between decks, with ample accommodation for exercise and amusement, so conducive to health during a long voyage, renders the John Knox a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England at this season of the year.

Early application is necessary, in order to make suitable accommodations for steerage and intermediate passengers.

She carries an experienced surgeon, and her poop accommodations are very superior.

Apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street; or, to J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street. 854

FOR LONDON, TO SAIL AUGUST 26TH.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing frigate-built Ship TASMANIA, 503 tons register, newly coppered and copper-fastened, A1 at Lloyd's, J. C. Tucker, Commander. This fine ship, built expressly for the India trade, offers unusual inducement to passengers. The cabin accommodations are very superior, and the wines, provisions, &c., will be of the very best description, and THE ALLOWANCE UNLIMITED. For freight or passage apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to W. TUCKER, 421, George-street. 955

FOR LONDON,

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SHIP SIMLAH, A1, 597 tons, David Dewar, commander, has one stern, and two side cabins disengaged, and will sail on the 21st instant, immediate application is necessary to R. TOWNS; or, J. B. METCALFE. July 15. 974

FOR LONDON,

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE first class regular trader TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 25th July. Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 986

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL FEBRUARY 1, 1851,

THE new frigate BLACKWALL, pierced for 32 guns, 1000 tons, A1, 13 years, J. N. Thorne (late of the Walmer Castle), Commander.

This splendid ship, built expressly for the trade by her owners, Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, has first-rate accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the undersigned, at whose Office plans of the accommodations may be seen. LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 33

FOR LONDON,

THE fine first-class barque EARL GREY, 571 tons, H. E. Lansdowne, Commander, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.; Or, J. B. METCALFE. July 3. 239

VESSEL WANTED.

WANTED, a Vessel to bring 60 tons tallow or thereabouts from the Clarence River. SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet-office, 470, George-street. 1393

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine first-class teak built Ship HOOGHLY, 466 tons burthen, A. Sproul, Commander. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or to THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street. 965

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE STEAMER RAVEN, 26 tons and 32-horse power; well adapted for a quick passage boat, and being a good sea boat, can be sent to any of the colonies. Apply to Mr. Thomas Coutts, No. 4, O'Connell-street; or, to MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO. Sydney, July 6. 403

JOHN ROSE HOLDEN'S ELECTION.

THE General Committee will meet at their Rooms, Titterton's, George-street, THIS DAY, at two o'clock, for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be required on the day of election, and receiving the final report of the Ward Committees.

N.B.—The attendance of every member is requested. Saturday, July 20. 1379

TESTIMONIAL TO TRUSTEES.

IT having been suggested that the Trustees of the Newtown and Cook's River Roads are worthy of a piece of plate or some other suitable testimonial, for their efficient services in roadmaking parties favourable to the same will please leave their contributions with the Gatekeeper Newtown, who is authorised to give receipts in the name of the Committee of the "*Newtown Trustee efficient-service Testimonial Fund.*" 1395

CONCERT POSTPONED.

MESSRS. EMANUEL AND SIGMONT respectfully inform the public that their Concert will take place on Thursday, the 25th instant, instead of Wednesday, the 24th, as previously advertised. 1411

CONCERT.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

MEMBERS of this Institution are informed that the FIRST MONTHLY CONCERT FOR THE PRESENT QUARTER will be given by the MUSIC CLASS ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th INSTANT.

The Concert will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets in accordance with the By-Law will be issued to the Members of the Institution for this Concert at one shilling each, and additional tickets for Ladies at the same fee, upon application to the Librarian, *previous to the Concert.* 1381

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE SYDNEY COURIER,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, published in connexion with THE SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

Printed by DANIEL LOVETT WELCH, 485, George-street, and Published by him (for the proprietors,) at the *Sydney Courier Office*, No. 395, George-street, *opposite the Royal Hotel.* 1432

THIS MORNING IS PUBLISHED, No. 4 OF "THE REPRESENTATIVE."

Contents—Something for Mr. Holden at the Hustings.—The Spirit of the Peak.—The Owners of Glass Houses throwing Stones.—The Man of the People.—Wentworth's Tail, a Ballad.—Election Literature.—Mixed Spices, &c.

To be had at the Publisher's, 133, King-street, and of all Newsvenders. Price, Three halfpence. 1434

No. 50-285.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th July, 1850.

CITY OF SYDNEY } TO WIT. }

CITY ELECTION.

I, GEORGE HILL, Mayor of the City of Sydney, and Returning Officer of the Electoral District of Sydney, do hereby give notice that in the event of a poll being demanded by or on the part of any Candidate at the nomination of a member to serve in the Legislative Council for the City aforesaid, in the room of William Bland, Esquire, on Tuesday, the twenty third day of July instant, the polling at the different Wards will commence on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of the said month of July, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and will close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the under-mentioned places:—

Gipps Ward.—A Booth on Fort Phillip Hill.

Bourke Ward.—The Court of Requests, Bent-street.

Brisbane Ward.—The Police Office, George-street.

Macquarie Ward.—The Supreme Court, King-street.

Cook Ward.—The Court House, Darlinghurst.

Phillip Ward.—The Market-house, Campbell-street.

GEORGE HILL, Mayor.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, JOHN RAE, Town Clerk. 1367

THE AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Royal Hotel, in Sydney, on TUESDAY, THE 30TH JULY INSTANT, *At 3 o'clock p.m.*, when the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, will be submitted, and all general business relative to the Society transacted. And four directors to supply the places which have become vacant by ballot, will be elected by the *Shareholders*.

By order of the Board, CHARLES LOWE, Secretary. Sydney, July 16. 1241

CEMETERY COMPANY.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are informed, that the Dividend declared at the General Meeting of the 15th instant, is now payable at the office of the Company, 416, George-street. GEORGE L. ROBINSON, Secretary. 1380

MRS. MILES'S select Boarding House, No. 12, Bridge-street, Sydney. Terms, moderate. 1413

BOOT, SHOE, AND GRINDERY STORE

E. MILWARD AND CO., Boot, Shoe, and Grindery Store, 627, Lower George-street, most respectfully solicit their kind friends and patrons to an inspection of their stock on hand, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, single and double soles, Captains of vessels' Sea Boots, Wellingtons, Cossacks, and Pumps, all manufactured by the best of workmen, and carefully selected materials. Up-country orders promptly executed, and all warranted as to workmanship and the very best materials.

☞ Opposite Mr. Ewen's, Mast and Block Maker. 1422

PER LATE ARRIVALS, AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

Magnificent style of patterns and useful articles in Bohemian Glass

Ladies' and gentlemen's rings and pins, with uncommon and beautiful stones, well mounted

Ditto ditto, gold guards, brooches, silver and gold

Pencil cases and toothpicks, &c.

A beautiful assortment of candlesticks, with and without shades, tea and coffee pots, and other useful articles in the best Sheffield plate

Watches, gold and silver, from the first makers, and examined both in London and here, and can consequently be confidently recommended.

*** The above are really well worth the prices they will be sold at. 1423

JUST LANDING,

EX THE SUMNER.

50 REAL YORK HAMS

200 Prime English Cheeses, Chedder and Wiltshire

Imported by that celebrated connoisseur Captain White, expressly for JOSEPH BETTRIDGE AND CO., George-street North, No. 552, opposite the Bank of Australasia. 1424

DUBLIN HOUSE.

DRAPERY, SLOPS, HOSIERY, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

THE undersigned respectfully solicits the attention of Settlers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and the public generally, to their very large stock of the above articles, which they will dispose of in quantities to suit all classes of purchasers, and at such prices as must defy competition. WOODS AND MEEHAN. 1431

NOTICE.

GLEBE HOUSE FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT,

PARRAMATTA-STREET, OPPOSITE COOPER'S DISTILLERY.

G. FLOWER, in returning thanks to the numerous Customers who have so kindly supported him since his commencement in the above establishment, takes the opportunity of informing them that he has disposed of the business to Mr. W. G. Hobson, on whose behalf he begs to solicit a continuance of the favours bestowed upon himself. July 15.

W. G. HOBSON begs to announce to the inhabitants of Parramatta-street, the Glebe, Newtown, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he has taken the above business from the late proprietor, Mr. G. Flower, and has carefully re-stocked the shop with a well selected assortment of every article belonging to the trade, laid in of the best quality to be procured; and in respectfully soliciting a continuance of the support hitherto enjoyed by his predecessor, begs to assure those who may favour him with their custom, that it will be his constant endeavour, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the same. 1388

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Heavy woolpacks

Ditto three-bushel sacks

Navy canvas, assorted Nos.

Sail and seaming twine

Counter and druggists' ditto

Osnaburgs, 36 inches

Heavy woolbagging

Dray covers

Duck

Kent hops, 1848

Hollow-ware and castings

Saddlery

White lead

Shoe thread

Crown glass, assorted sizes

Cordage, patent cordage, bolt rope, and spunyarn.

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 1391

ALE AND PORTER.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October, 1849

Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s doublestout

Hoare and Co.'s ditto ditto

Goding and Co.'s ditto ditto

Byass' bottled ale and porter, 3 and 4 dozen casks.

LYALL SCOTT, AND CO. 1392

SLATES.

LANDING EX AVONDALE.

AND for Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Countess slates

Viscountess slates

Ladies slates.

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 1390

FOR SALE,

AN ORIGINAL MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART, commonly called "The Pretender." Also, a Pair of silver-mounted Horse Pistols, more than a hundred years old, and in good preservation, at MR. BIRNSTINGL'S, George-street. 1384

TO CAPITALISTS.

SECURITIES for any sums in Shares or Mortgages. W. BARTON, No. 499, George-street. 1394

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

CAMDEN ROLL BUTTER, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Raby Roll Butter

Wollongong Fresh Butter, 1s. 4d. per lb.; and Corned, 1s. 2d. per lb,

Ditto Salt Butter, at 10d. (TEN PENCE) PER lb. *Teas, Sugars*, Candles, Soap, RICE, *Pearl Barley*, SPLIT-PEAS, *Starch*, *Blue*, Currants, *Raisins*, *Spices*, and every article in the trade of the first quality, and at the lowest possible remunerative prices,

At A. DAVY'S City Tea Mart.

Observe—550, George-street, Opposite the *Bank of Australasia.*

Caution—To avoid mistakes, please to *observe* the Pagoda Lamp over the door of 550. 1414

JOHN M'GRATH, Dyer, Scourer, and Finisher, Castlereagh-street, opposite Mr. Lenehan's, Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer, Sydney.

Moreens dyed scarlet; blue and fawns of different shades; blankets scoured and stoved; carpets, hearthrugs, &c., cleaned.

N.B.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel renovated. 1370

BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON, have just received an assortment of Goods suitable for the season, and respectfully solicit the attention of TAILORS, AND ALL BUYERS OF WOOLLENS, to their unrivalled stock of—

Broadcloths, beavers, and pilots

Black and drab cassimeres

Kerseys, buckskins, and doeskins

Fancy doeskins in checks, stripes, mixtures, clan tartans, and many new and fashionable patterns

Woollen and cotton cords, moleskins, tweeds, velveteens, collar velvet, silk serge

A splendid lot of vestings, in velvets, satins, shawl patterns, toilenetts, cashmeres, quiltings, &c., &c.

Buttons and every article in the trimming department required in the trade

Cash Purchasers will find it decidedly to their advantage to call early at the LINEN AND WOOLLEN MART, 287 and 289, PITT-STREET. 1203

40 TUNS SPERM OIL, for sale by S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place. 1374

COIR ROPE.

FOR SALE, a few Coils of the above of first-rate quality, and suitable sizes. J. B. METCALFE. July 20. 1383

YASS STEAM MILLS.

THE charge for grinding here, including smutting and dressing, is now (9d.) ninepence per bushel.

First Flour, 8s.; second, 7s.; ration, 6s., per 100lbs. A discount on those prices to extensive purchasers.

Maize, Barley, and Oats, whole or crushed. Also, Bran on sale at all times.

Wheat purchased, or received in payment of grinding, at the highest market rates. July 17. 1371

MONEY LENT.

J. H. ASHER, Licensed Pawnbroker, George-street South, near Liverpool-street.

Money advanced upon every description of property. 1358

PAPER HANGINGS,

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.

JUST OPEN, and ready for inspection, a large assortment of Paper Hangings, of such a quality and price as have never before been offered for sale in the colony. All parties who acknowledge the truth of the old English maxim, "That a room well papered is half furnished," will loose no time in applying at Mr. JOHN HILL'S Establishment, 107, King-street. 1419

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.

WALTHALL'S AND PITT'S TOBACCO, in prime condition, on sale at DIXSON'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 494, GEORGE STREET. 1433

TALLOW;

THE undersigned will give the highest market price for beef and mutton tallow. GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street. 987

WANTED, a young woman as Under Nurse. Apply to MRS. KNOX, Darlinghurst. July 18. 1315

WANTED, a good Cook, for a family now in Sydney, that resides part of the year in New England. Apply to Mr. MARSH, O'Connell-street. 1369

WANTED, a TANNER. Application to be made to JOHN GRAY, Bathurst. 1903

WANTED, a Detached Residence on the South Head, or at Woolloomooloo, containing about seven good bedrooms, with sitting rooms, &c., and offices to correspond. Apply by letter (post-paid) addressed to Q. Z., Petty's Hotel, stating full particulars. 1378

WANTED, a stout active lad, to look after a horse and make himself generally useful, one who has been used to the baking business would be preferred. Apply to J. J. COLLINS, Windmill-street. 1412

DRAY ENTIRE.

WANTED, a Clydesdale or Suffolk Entire, broken to work. He must be a large horse and fit for a stud. Apply at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street. JOHN STEWART. 1440

SERVANTS WANTED.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL.

A Laundress

A Carter, and

A Garden Labourer.

None but competent persons who can produce respectable testimonials need apply. W. BEAUMONT, Builder, Castlereagh-street. 1405

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress for a small family. A good character indispensable. Apply to Mrs. BOWEN, No. 2, Gloucester-terrace, near Lyons-terrace. 1389

WANTED, a Foreman, to take charge of a large Boot and Shoe establishment: he must be a first-rate CLICKER and a good SALESMAN. To one who would make his employer's interest *his own* a liberal and increasing salary will be given. Apply at 367, George-street. 1430

REWARD.

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD having absconded from his hired service, and a warrant having been issued for his apprehension by the Gundagai Bench, a REWARD OF ONE POUND will be paid to any constable or other person who will lodge him in safe custody.

He is supposed to have taken the road to Sydney, where he is well known as the competitor in a foot-race with Sparkes, the pugilist.

The following is his description:—Name, Joseph Whitehead; complexion, sallow; eyes, dark; hair, dark brown; height, 5 feet 6 inches; age, 45 years; trade or calling, cook and waiter; native place, Lancashire; remarks, several teeth deficient in the lower jaw. JOHN SHEAHAN, Innkeeper. Jugiong Flat, Murrumbidgee, July 15. 1372

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, from the Office of the undersigned, the Third Volume of Jarman and Bythewood's Conveyancing. Any one returning the same will receive £1 reward. NICHOLS AND WILLIAMS, Solicitors, 310, Pitt-street. 1386

FURNISHED LODGINGS, with attendance, in a respectable private house, in a retired and fashionable neighbourhood, within fifteen minutes' walk of Sydney Post Office. Letters addressed to E. C., and left at the *Herald* Office, will meet immediate attention. 1385

CENTRAL STORE.

TO LET, a part of the store occupied by the undersigned, with the use of a powerful crane. ASPINWALL AND CHALDER, Bank Court, King-street. 1332

TO BE LET, the South Head Hotel, replete with every convenience. Apply to W. WALLIS, Builder, &c. July 19. 1435

TO be Sold by Private Contract, a Station on Meneroo, called Crailwa, containing about four hundred head of cattle, with two stock horses. For further particulars apply to Mr. S. J. GALLAWAY, Gundaroo. 339

SALES BY AUCTION.

TWENTY TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SUPERIOR SHIPMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, At eleven o'clock precisely, TWENTY TRUNKS Davies' Boots and Shoes, consisting of a superior quality of seasonable goods, viz.:—

Ladies' best cloth boots, patent calf galoshes, welts

Ladies' fine ditto ditto to button, welts

Ladies' best cashmere ditto, patent fronts, welts

Ladies' best ditto ditto, elastic side springs

Ladies' best patent calf slippers, welts

Ladies' best enamel seal ditto, ditto

Ladies' lasting slippers, all qualities

Ladies' black and brown slippers

Ladies' French and wooden clogs

Ladies' enamel seal slippers

Men's and women's carpet slippers

Boys' calf shoes and straps, 10 to 13

Ditto ditto ditto 6 to 9

Ditto grain boots, 6 to 9

Girls' enamel seal shoes, 10 to 13, welts

Ditto cloth boots, 10 to 13, ditto

Children's cloth boots, 5 to 9, welts

Ditto enamel shoes, 5 to 9, ditto

Men's stout Oxonian shoes

Ditto ditto Cossack boots

Ditto buckskin and roan slippers &c, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1426

300 BATHURST CHEESES 4 CASKS PRIME BUTTER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, At half past ten o'clock precisely, 300 Bathurst Cheeses 4 Casks Prime Butter. Terms, cash. 1428

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX SALSETTE, MUNRO, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, At 11 o'clock precisely,

DΔL

Trunk § 734—12 Pairs gentlemen's stout black cloth boots, slightly damaged

„ 24 Ditto ditto, light and dark ditto, slightly ditto

Trunk § 735—12 Ditto ditto, black cloth boots, much ditto

„ 24 Ditto ditto, light and dark ditto, much ditto

Trunk § 736—36 Ditto men's stout Clarence ditto, slightly ditto

Trunk § 737—120 Ditto boys' shoes and boots, slightly ditto

Trunk § 738—120 Ditto, same as above, ditto ditto

Trunk § 740—120 Ditto, same as above, ditto

Package § 744—36 Ditto ladies' best cloth boots, much ditto

„ 36 Ditto same as above, much ditto

Package § 746—36 Ditto same as above, slightly ditto

„ 36 Ditto same as above, ditto ditto

„ § 747—48 Ditto ladies' best cashmere boots, slightly ditto

„ 48 Ditto same as above, much ditto

Case § 749/553 24 Ditto girls' enamel shoes, and cloth boots, slightly do.

„ 96 Ditto children's ditto ditto, slightly ditto

„ § 753/557 48 Ditto Men's and women's carpet slippers, slightly do.

Package § 755—48 Ditto same as above, much ditto

„ 48 Ditto same as above, much ditto

Case § 756/564 24 Ditto women's French clogs, slightly ditto

„ 24 Ditto ditto wooden toecaps, slightly ditto

Package § 758—48 Ditto same as above, much ditto

„ 48 Ditto same as above, ditto ditto

Case § 759/569 48 Ditto same as above, slightly ditto

Package § 760—48 Pairs same as above, slightly ditto

„ 48 Ditto same as above, ditto ditto.

Terms—Cash. 1350

PRODUCE SALE.

TALLOW AND BEEF.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 22, At eleven o'clock,

3 TONS BEEF TALLOW, from the Argyle Boiling Establishment

3 Ditto Mutton ditto, ditto ditto

20 Casks prime Mess Beef.

Terms—Cash. 1419

TALLOW CASKS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 22,

30 LARGE TALLOW CASKS Terms—cash. 1415

SYDNEY PROPERTY.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

In the estate of the late Mr. Thomas M'Grael, and sold by instructions of the executor, Mr. M. Mullany.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 22, At 11 o'clock,

AN Allotment of Land containing thirty-eight feet frontage to Dalton's Lane, with a depth of sixty-three feet, on which are erected two cottages bringing in a very handsome rental.

TITLE:—A Grant from the Crown.

TERMS:—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on completion of conveyance. 920

SHIP VICTORIA.

Surplus Stores, Fittings, Water Casks, Weights, Scales, Cooking Apparatus, Lead Piping, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by Auction, on the Circular Wharf, ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 22, At half-past 11 o'clock,

120 Tuns water casks

1 Large cooking apparatus

The whole of the emigrant fittings

Ditto ditto ditto ditto surplus stores

A quantity of lead piping

Ditto ditto ditto hardware, cutlery, &c., &c.

Weights and scales.

Terms, Cash. 1417

IMPORTANT SALE OF 1608 PACKAGES TEA, AND 3240 BAGS SUGAR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY JULY 29, At 11 o'clock,

629 CHESTS HYSONSKIN TEA

753 Half-chests ditto ditto

12 Chests congou

2 Half-chests ditto

45 Half-chests souchong

64 Boxes gunpowder

78 Ditto imperial

25 Ditto hyson

2479 Bags brown China sugar

761 Ditto Zebu ditto.

Terms at sale. 1366

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER, DRAUGHT PORTER, WHISKEY, GIN, AND BRANDY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, JULY 29, At 11 o'clock,

59 HOGSHEADS TENNANT'S PORTER

159 Casks bottled ale and porter

20 Quarter-casks whiskey

36 Cases Clouzeau's pale brandy

57 Ditto gin

Terms at sale. 1418

NEW GOODS,

EX SUMNER.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY, JULY 30, AND WEDNESDAY, 31, At 11 o'clock,

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN PACKAGES CHOICE GOODS. NOW LANDING.

Full particulars will appear in Monday's *Herald.* 1416

TO SHIPPERS, GROCERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.

UNRESERVED SALE OF OILMAN'S STORES.

NOW LANDING, EX SUMNER.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East, ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 22, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE undermentioned Oilman's Stores from Goode, Wyatt, and Co.'s,

40 Cases bottled fruits, 3 dozen

50 Ditto pint pickles, 4 ditto

25 Ditto quart ditto, 2 ditto

10 Ditto pint salad oils, 6 ditto

10 Ditto quart ditto, 4 ditto

5 Ditto half-pound mustard, 6 ditto

5 Casks walnuts

Also, EX HOOGHLY,

50 Very superior York Hams, 16 to 20 lbs. each.

Terms—Cash 1117

TO CLOSE VARIOUS CONSIGNMENTS.

TO DEALERS IN EARTHENWARE, CUTLERS, GENREAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS Will sell by auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely. WITHOUT RESERVE.

FLOWING BLUE AND GOLD PUNCHBOWLS

Sets of jugs, babes and foresters &c.

Plates and dishes, various

Flowing blue cans, toy mugs, and mustards

Plated mounted cruets, timepieces

Chimney ornaments

Locks, scissors, penknives, choppers

Patent roan skins for harness

Superior razors with strops, in cases

Inlaid ditto ditto

Brooches, violin bows, box coffee mills

Bolts, candlesticks, trays

Shaving and nail brushes, razor strops

And a variety of other articles

Terms at sale. 1404

IMPORTANT SALE OF SEASONABLE DRAPERY GOODS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, BLANKETS, AND FLANNELS.

NOW LANDING FROM THE HOOGHLY AND RIFLEMAN.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, Without reserve, At his Rooms, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, And THURSDAY, JULY 25, At eleven o'clock precisely,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PACKAGES of the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

Handsome printed challi and llama dresses

Ditto Tyrolese cashmere dresses

Ditto colonnade and French twill dresses

Ditto 6-4 gala plaids

Ditto 5-4 town printed cambrics

5-4 and 9-8 heavy navy blues

7-8 fancy prints and plates

7 8 printed furnitures

Rich printed de laine dresses

Ditto fancy checked Orleans cloths and llamas

Black Orleans cloths and Coburgs

Orleans, in choice colours

Cotton velvets, ditto ditto ditto

Fancy cashmere and woollen shawls

Ditto Berlin wool ditto

4-4 and 5-4 fancy worsted handkerchiefs

5-4 and 6 4 cashmere turnovers

8-4, 9-4, and 10 4 medium blankets

Welch and Saxony flannels

Domestic and house ditto

72 and 80 inch stout Wigan sheetings

72-inch heavy grey ditto

Horrock's longcloths

Croyden and Aberdeen dowlas

Spring water bleached sheetings

33 and 36 inch medium ditto

9-8 supers and Madapolams

27 to 33 inch grey domestics

Linen and union huckabacks

Rough and dressed hollands

Russia crash and dowlas

Linen dusters and towels

4-4 BLUE DERRYS

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 super white counterpanes

9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 chintz ditto

9-4 and 10-4 woollen rugs

9-4, 10-4, and 11 4 bleached diaper ditto

4-4 OSNABURGHS and FORFARS

9-4 and 10-4 printed cotton rugs and sheets

9-4 and 10-4 grey Bolton sheets

White and coloured jaconet linings

Checked jaconet and book muslins

Indigo striped ticks

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DOESKINS

Black, blue, and rifle superfine broads

Ladies' blue pelisse and cap cloths

Wool, black and fancy cassimeres

Fancy doeskins (new styles)

Black velveteen and velvets

Genoa and constitution cords

Heavy drab moleskins

Straw, black, slate, and drab Silesias

Black hollands and linings

Black silk serges and extra Raven's sewings

HATS AND CAPS.

Black Paris hats, broad brims, and low crowns

Drab felt hats, ditto ditto

Drab soft felt hats

Children's black and coloured silk velvet caps

Men's blue Scotch bonnets

Glengarry and Kilmarnock caps

HOSIERY AND SHIRTS.

Men's blue serge shirts, all wool

Ditto union ditto ditto

Ditto blue navy ditto

Ditto merino, lambswool, and Guernsey ditto

Ditto white shirts, linen collars and fronts

Ditto rowing and regatta shirts, fancy patterns

Boys' and youths' white and regatta shirts

White and scarlet imperial cravats

Worsted and lambswool hosiery

Men's brown and coloured half-hose

An assortment of children's cotton and worsted Argyle socks

Black and white cotton, black worsted and cashmere hose

Men's white cotton braces, single and double ends

FANCY GOODS.

Ladies' fancy silk neck ties and handkerchiefs in great variety

White coutille and jean stays

Winter bonnet ribbons

Gauze and satin cap ditto

6, 8, 10, and 12 white sarsnet ditto

10 and 12 black ditto ditto

An assortment of black lace falls, whisker blonds, lace dresses, habit shirts, &c. &c. &c.

Also,

An assortment of haberdashery, consisting of—

Whalebone for dresses and bonnets, Ö [illegible] 29 and 33 bobbin braids, imperial tapes 16 to 47, mixed and country pins, hooks and eyes, black and coloured reel cotton, ribbon wire, Raven's sewings, stay laces, gingham umbrellas, &c.

Terms of sale:

All purchases under £50, cash; above £50 and under £100, three months; above £100 and under £200, three and four months; above £200 three, four, and five months; by approved bills to be dated from the day of sale. 1363

CULTIVATION OF MADDER.

We published some eighteen months ago a letter referring to communications which we had inserted a few years past on the subject of a valuable European production which appeared to be particularly suited to our soil and climate, and promised, if properly cultivated, to become a valuable article of export. We allude to the "Madder Root," or "Dye."

A gentleman who had about that time arrived from Continental Europe was so convinced of the soundness of our recommendation, that he wrote to France to procure some of the purest seed from the Levant. A small supply has recently arrived, and we think we do a service to the colony in subjoining full directions as to the soil to be selected, and the mode of cultivation to be attended to, as followed in the Levant and south of France.

Napoleon gave the great impulse to the culture of this dye, which is now extensively used in dying the cloth worn by the French Army for trousers. The impossibility of procuring a supply of cochineal during the war, forced the far-sighted Emperor to the encouragement of the production of this dye in its place—as he did the beet-root for sugar—and the chicory for coffee—all which articles are now extensively cultivated in France.

Each day's experience proves the necessity of availing ourselves of every article of export, for which our soil is fitted, and there are few, if any, more calculated, with care and attention, to yield a very large remuneration to the grower, than the "Madder Root."

On moderate soils, the yield is from 12 cwt. to 20 cwt. the acre—the price in the London market ranges from (the minimum) £2 10s. to £4 per cwt.—affording a return of from £30 to £80 per acre,

The cultivation of the madder was commenced in the south of France, in 1761, scarcely a century past, by seed obtained from Cyprus with great difficulty, the export or sale of the seed being strictly prohibited from all parts of the Turkish dominions. It has been a source of great wealth to the cultivators.

The great French madder country is in the South of France, in the neighbourhood of Avignon. It is confined to this district and the Department of Vaucluse. The soil and climate of New South Wales is better adapted to the production of the dye than the south of France, on account of its remarkable dryness. We subjoin some directions for its sowing and growth, and will return to the subject when our space allows us. It is clear its introduction into this colony must be by seeds, as the cuttings from Europe could not be relied on, if indeed procurable.

The soils best suited to the cultivation of madder, are those of the deep fertile sandy loams that are not retentive of moisture, and which have a considerable portion of vegetable matter in their composition. It may also be grown on the more light description of soils that have sufficient depth, and which are in a proper state of fertility. The preparation of the soil may either consist in trench ploughing, lengthways and across with progged stirrings, so as to bring it to a fine tilth, or what will often be found more preferable by one trenching two feet deep by manual labour.

The sets of plants are best obtained from the runners or surface shoots of the old plants. These being taken up are to be cut into lengths of from six to twelve inches, according to the scarcity or abundance of runners. Sets of one inch will grow if they have an eye or bud, and some fibres; but their progress will be slow for want of material nourishment. Sets may also be procured by sowing the seeds in fine light earth a year before they are wanted, and then transplanting them; or sets an inch long may be planted for one year in a garden, and then removed to the field plantation.

The season of planting is commonly *May* or *June*, our *October* or *November* here, and the manner is generally in rows nine or ten inches asunder, and five or six inches apart in the rows.

Some plant promiscuously in beds with intervals between, but this is unnecessary, as it is not the surface but the descending roots which are used by the dyer.

The operation of planting is generally done by the dibber, but some plant them by the aid of the plough. By this mode the ground is ploughed over with a shallow furrow, and in the course of the operation the sets are deposited in each furrow leaning on and pressed against the furrow slice.

This, however, is a bad mode, as there is no opportunity of firming the plants at the roots, and as some of the sets are apt to be buried, and others not sufficiently covered.

The after culture consists in hoeing and weeding, with stirring by pronged hoes, either of the horse or hand kind; some earth up, but this is unnecessary, and even injurious, as turning the surface roots.

The madder crop is taken at the end of the third autumn after planting, and generally in the month of October—here after 18 months, which affects its quantity but not its quality. By far the best mode is that of trenching over the ground which not only clears it effectually, but fits it at once for another crop.

But when madder has been grown on land prepared by the plough, that implement may be used in removing it. Previously to trenching, the haulm may be removed with an old scythe, and carted to the farmery to be used as litter to be spread in the straw yards.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

No. II.

There is another method of clearing land sometimes practised, which, however, it is rarely of advantage to adopt, at least to any extent, on this side of the mountains,—the plan of grubbing up by the root is alluded to. It is advisable to resort to this method only when the timber is remarkably small and light, when it becomes an object to thoroughly clear a portion of land within a short period, but at increased expense; or when, as in some very rich and deep soils, the trees consist of kinds difficult to burn when dry, but of large dimensions at the butts. In the last two cases the use of the cross-cut saw to cut the logs into lengths convenient for rolling will probably be indispensable, as well as the united labour of at least three or four men. A team of oxen to assist in the removal of the larger logs will also be very serviceable. This is a very effectual but generally a most expensive mode of clearing. If advantage be taken of a period when the ground is very wet from recent rains, the trees themselves may sometimes be grubbed up at little more cost than cutting them down with the axe; but the great labour consists in rolling the logs together afterwards preparatory to their being burnt. The heavy butts of the larger trees, rendered still more ponderous by the earth retained between the roots, causes the lower lengths to be very difficult to roll out of the holes made in grubbing them up, and it is perhaps not less difficult to burn them as they lie. Upon the whole this last plan cannot be recommended wherever the judicious application of fire to the dried root of the tree can be made the means of destroying it as it stands.

The land having been thoroughly cleared, the first favourable occasion of its being sufficiently moist should be seized to plough it with a deep and uniform furrow. For this purpose a very strong plough should be used. Oxen also are preferable to horses. This first ploughing should not be less than nine inches deep throughout, if the land will bear it, and the furrow slice should not exceed nine or ten inches in breadth. That such a furrow slice may be properly reversed, it will be necessary to see that the wing of the plough-share is two inches narrower, or not exceeding seven or eight inches at the most. If this precaution be not observed, so that the whole of the furrow slice is cut through by the share, it will be thrust aside by the breast of the plough, and laid on its edge, instead of being reversed as it lies, or more properly speaking, at an uniform angle of inclination into the preceding furrow, the portion of the furrow slice not cut through by the share acting as the pivot on which it turns.

It is very remarkable how pertinaciously the slovenly practice of ploughing with an exceedingly broad plough-share is persisted in, by husbandmen who certainly know better. Their reasons for it are, that they may turn up an immensely wide furrow, and thus get over the land rapidly, and that by cutting it completely through with the share, the plough may be forced through with rather less draught. But a field so ploughed is never half ploughed, the furrows are sure to be of very unequal depth, often not exceeding three or four inches, and are never reversed into such a position as to facilitate their being reduced by the subsequent operations of harrowing, &c. Every husbandman should know that if not deeply and uniformly ploughed at first, it becomes doubly difficult to give land a good ploughing afterwards, and that next to stirring the ground to a certain depth, it is of importance, in ploughing, to bring up a perfectly fresh surface, as well as, on new land, to bury the sward so completely that it may speedily rot, and that with it the seeds of grasses and weeds may be so far removed from the surface as not to vegetate to the hinderance of his subsequent operations.

As the work of ploughing is proceeded with, that of harrowing should be contrived to keep pace with it. A small farmer commencing, being presumed to have the command of only one team, it is strongly recommended to him to make it a rule, the state of the land permitting it, to unyoke from the plough every afternoon an hour before the usual time, and to harrow down the land he has turned up during the day. The common practice of ploughing up a large piece of ground, and leaving it to dry and harden under the united influences of sun and wind before it is harrowed, is one of the most unskilful that could be adopted in a dry climate. There is nothing to be gained by deferring the operation, but much to be lost. As a general rule, the surface of a piece of recently ploughed land will be reduced to a finer state of tilth by two "bouts" of the harrow given at once, than by three times the labour applied after it has been suffered to dry in the rough furrow for several days. Besides, that moisture underneath the mere surface, which here it is usually so desirable to husband to the uttermost, will be retained twice as long in a field with the crevices closed up, and its surface reduced to mould, than if the naked furrows had been left until hardened into intractable clods.

The methods recommended for bringing new land under crop, being, up to this point, the same, no matter what is the grain with which the farmer commences to crop, it may be advisable here to offer a little earnest advice. As a rule it is comprised in few words. Never be tempted to put in a crop out of season, if you can possibly avoid it; and to this end consider well before you determine upon the nature of your first crop, whether you have a fair prospect of getting the ground into perfect order to receive it in due season. To the general reader it may seem absurd to attach consequence to a piece of advice apparently so easy to observe, and to the small farmer himself, a thing of no material consequence whether his crop be sown a week or two earlier or later, or whether any particular kind of work be omitted to-day, that it may be done to-morrow. But the writer has known so many instances in which the whole of a settler's after progress has been so materially influenced by his having commenced to do things out of season, but especially by his having risked his first crops upon imperfectly prepared land, or out of season, that he cannot resist the desire to urge it again and again.

Let the farmer reflect that, in addition to several species of grain crops of minor importance which may be successfully put in during the interval, the two principal crops, of wheat and of maize, have their seasons for being sown at exactly opposite periods of the year. What an advantage is this not over the husbandry of colder climates where maize does not flourish. Let him turn this precious advantage to good. Let him consider that if he cannot prepare his new land for wheat in due season, that is between the end of March and the end of May, by two thorough ploughings bestowed at sufficient intervals, that if he does not think it advisable to devote any portion of it to barley, rye, or peas, all of which may be successfully sown in the order in which I have stated them, from June until August, by the end of September he may begin to put in maize—that he may continue to plant it until the end of November, and the dwarf and early ripening kinds even for a month or six weeks later. Let him remember, that out of the whole year, there are not more than three months, during which the season is not suitable (the ground being moist enough) for sowing some kind of grain crop, and that two months out of these three, are those which are the best for sowing barley, for cutting green, or turnips, &c., for his cattle. And then let him judge himself if there be any good excuse why he, although only a beginner, should in the ordinary course of the seasons put in his crops at an unsuitable time. He may be assured that the failures of crops, which do undoubtedly occur to an immense extent in the central district, are more to be attributed to the slovenly ill-considered methods of cropping the land, than to the climate itself. The writer has noticed a farm upon which, during five successive years, there has been but one defective crop of wheat, and that one chiefly through a sudden calamitous visitation, whilst upon many surrounding farms, possessing equal advantages, there have been but two fair crops out of five. The successful farmer was called "lucky" by the neighbours, he always put his crops in at a "lucky" time;—but in truth he was always beforehand with his work, and when the favourable moment arrived for sowing his crops, or for any other husbandry on his farm, he was always ready to seize it. If the young farmer will only bear this in mind, strive to be beforehand with his work, and with judgment bide his time, the writer can promise him an equally favourable result.

THE WOOL TRADE.

We have been favoured by a mercantile friend with some tables respecting the importation of wool into England during the last ten years, which exhibit some results most gratifying and interesting to the Australian wool growers and merchants.

In 1840 the total quantity of wool imported into Great Britain from Australasia was 41,025 bales; in 1849 the quantity was 125,732 bales, showing an increase of more than threefold in the ten years. From New South Wales Proper there were imported in 1840, 25,820 bales; in 1849 the quantity was 50,584 bales, or nearly double. During the same period the district of Port Phillip became a most important wool-field, upwards of 44,000 bales having been received from it in 1849. South Australia, notwithstanding the attractions of its copper mines is not neglecting the fleece, for in 1845 (the first year in which we have the account separate from other colonies) the export was 4814 bales, and in 1849, 10,400, more than double in five years. Van Diemen's Land, also, which is always looked upon more as a wheat than a wool country, has steadily increased its export of the great staple from 11,721 bales in 1840, to 17,926 in 1849. The whole of the Australian colonies, it will thus be seen, have been progressing most favourably.

Comprising the importation from Australia, with that from other countries, the results are most surprising. Out of 285,190 bales imported into England in 1849, 125,732, or nearly one half, were from Australasia. While the importation from these colonies has been thus steadily and rapidly increasing, that from other wool countries has been decreasing. Thus we find that from Spain, whence our original Merino sheep were obtained, the importation has decreased in ten years from 5979 bales to 569, and from Germany from 92,000 bales to 56,000 bales.

There is but one place besides this colony from whence there has been a progressive increase, and that is the Cape of Good Hope: in 1849, the importation from that colony was 20,345 bales, which increases the importation from the British colonies to more than one-half the wool imported into Great Britain.

A number of other interesting facts may be gathered from these tables, to which we direct the particular attention of our readers.

No. 1.

Importation of Wool into Great Britain, 1848 and 1849.

	Bales 1848	Bales 1849	1849 Increase	1849 Decrease	Prices 1848 d.		Prices 1849 d.	
Germany	48478	45839		2639	11 to	42	15 to	48
Spain	403	516	113		8	18	11	20
Australia	110941	125732	14791		7	22	8	26
C.G.Hope	13409	20345	6936		3	15	5	17
Portugal	2922	4420	1498		5	11	6	12
E. Indies	16923	11041		5882	1½	8	2	8½
Russia	7402	16661	9279		Merino—10	21	13	22
					Common—5	8½	6	7
*Peru	56438	43145		13293	4	11	5	10
†Buenos Ayres	6463	5785		678	2	10	3	13
Barbary	1873	2532	659		3½	5	3	5
Turkey	1501	814		687	4½	6½	6	7
Egypt	2043	1798		245	4	7½	5	8½
Syria	855	134		721	3½	4½	4	5½
Trieste	1350	1463	113		4	7	5	7½
Naples	152	535	383		9	11	10	13
U. States	139	975	836		12	24	15	27
Danish	678	1366	688					
Iceland	266	1160	894					
Canadian	...	128	128					
Sundries	801	783		18				
	273037	285190	36318	24165				
Deduct decrease			24165					
Increase, 1849		Bales	12153					

* 56 lbs. each.
† 7 cwt. each.

No. II.

Importation of Wool 1840 to 1849, in Packs of 240 lbs. each.

	Germany.	Spain.	Australia.	Cape.	Sundries.	Total.
1840	92,552	5979	40,504	3,142	62,807	204,984
1841	87,324	4534	51,663	4,499	86,026	234,046
1842	65,055	2799	54,081	5,274	63,972	191,174
1843	70,023	2480	72,640	7,902	52,894	205,179
1844	90,965	3829	73,270	9,154	94,027	271,145
1845	76,938	4477	100,628	14,637	118,120	314,800
1846	66,200	4252	90,789	12,327	98,430	271,997
1847	52,807	1768	108,570	14,488	79,846	257,479
1848	60,119	445	125,144	14,572	88,651	288,931
Estimated 1849	56,847	569	141,928	22,110	78,976	300,330
Increase 1849	......	124	16,684	7,538	......	24,346
Decrease 1849	3,272	...	......	......	9,675	12,947
Increase 1849					Packs...	11,399
The two previous years:— 1847	52,807	1768	108,570	14,488	79,946	257,479
1848	60,119	445	125,144	14,572	88,651	288,931
Increase 1848	7,312	...	16,574	84	8,805	32,775
Decrease 1848	......	1323	......	......	......	1,323
Increase 1848					Packs...	31,452

Export of Foreign Wool:
11th March, 1849 41,127
12th March, 1848 27,252
Increase of Export 13,875

No. 3.

Importation of Sheep's Wool from Australasia, 1840 to 1849.

	New South Wales.	Port Phillip and Adelaide.	Port Phillip.	Portland Bay.	Van Diemen's Land.	Swan River.	New Zealand.	Total.	Increase on previous year	Decrease on previous year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1840	25,820	3,484	....	....	11,721	....	....	41,025	....	....
1841	30,280	8,798	....	....	13,937	....	....	53,015	11,990	....
1842	26,668	12,307	....	....	13,922	....	....	52,897	....	118
1843	37,255	14,957	....	....	14,948	....	....	67,160	14,263	....
1844	37,077	17,705	....	....	16,126	....	....	70,908	3,748	....
		Adelaide								
1845	37,826	4,814	17,983	....	16,839	18	....	77,479	6,571	....
1846	39,112	5,994	20,160	796	13,656	1,565	....	81,283	3,804	....
1847	41,927	7,133	25,989	1,887	16,503	853	....	94,292	13,009	....
1848	46,612	9,827	33,962	3,389	16,095	489	567	110,491	16,649	....
1849	50,584	10,400	41,714	3,634	17,926	813	751	125,732	14,791	....

No. 4.—COMPETING WOOL.

Importation of Wool, from Germany, Spain, Australia, and Cape, 1848 and 1849.

	Germany. Bales.	Germany. lbs.	Spain. Bales.	Spain. lbs.	Australia. Bales.	Australia. lbs.	Cape. Bales.	Cape. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Official weight 1848	48,478	14,428,723	403	106,638	110,941	30,034,567	13,409	3,497,256	48,067,178
Computed ditto, 1849	45,839	13,643,265	516	136,539	125,732	34,038,869	20,345	5,306,253	53,124,926
Increase, 1849	....	....	113	29,901	14,791	4,004,302	6,936	1,809,003	5,843,296
Deduct decrease	2,639	785,458	..	....	....	....	....	....	785,458

Increase, 1849 .... lbs. 5,057,748 or about 21,000 Packs.

No. 5.

Importation of Wool in	Bales. 1846.	Bales. 1847.	Bales. 1848.	Bales. 1849.
Germany	52,922	41,894	48,478	45,839
Spain	4516	1574	403	516
Australia	81,283	94,292	110,941	125,732
Cape of Good Hope	11,626	13,565	13,409	20,345
Portugal	3567	3384	2022	4420
East Indies	11,315	8123	16,923	11,041
Russia	11,451	7055	7402	16,661
Peru	56,574	56,552	56,438	43,143
Buenos Ayres	1076	4578	6463	5785
Barbary	6672	4389	1873	2532
Turkey	2550	1571	1501	814
Egypt	1650	1525	2043	1798
Syria	1650	498	855	134
Trieste	3952	2579	1350	1463
Naples	295	615	152	535
United States America	2440	1544	139	975
Denmark	1408	942	678	1366
Mexico	163	....	...	....
Iceland	304	1013	266	1160
Canada	....	....	...	128
Sundry	1091	500	801	783
Total.. Bales	256,495	245,796	273,037	285,190
Export of Foreign wool in packs	12,083	Return not published.	27,252	11 mths 41,127

No. 6.

		1848.	1849.
Foreign Wool Imported	Packs,	288,931	312,920
" Exported	"	27,252	51,352
		261,679	261,568
British Wool Exported........	"	16,578	46,182
		245,101	215,386
Short supply in 1849, compared with 1848	"	29,715	

EXPORT OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

	1848.	1849.	Increase, 1849.
Entered by the piece,	1,735,099	2,372,348	35 per cent.
" yard,	39,250,822	50,613,678	57 "
Stockings, do. doz. pairs,	88,201	164,645	87 "
Yarn " cwts.	75,260	105,340	40 "
Other sorts—value......£	178,300	285,918	60 "

No. 7.

WOOL SHIPPED AT PORTLAND BAY, 1849-1850.

		Bales.	
Direct	Anna Maria........	1543	
	Naidu	1004	
	Lima	1358	
	Vixen	1227	
			5132
To Van Diemen's Land—	City of Sydney	28	
	Teazer	102	
	City of Sydney	142	
	City of Sydney	156	
			428
To Melbourne and Sydney—	Antares	129	
	Captain Cook	38	
	Souvenir	114	
	Souvenir	62	
	Wave	32	
	Souvenir	116	
	Wave	30	
	Souvenir	120	
	Captain Cook	140	
	Wave	10	
	Antares	7	
			798
	Bales........		6358

29th May, 1850.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Before their Honors the three Judges.

SCOTT v. DUGUID.

This was a rule nisi obtained by the defendant, to set aside a verdict that had been gained against him. Before the trial came on the defendant contended that eight days' notice of trial had not been given, that the notice given was not sufficient even to make it a good short notice of trial, and that the cause had been set down for a day that was a holiday, so that he did not appear at the trial, whereby a verdict was found against him for £90. A Judge's order had been made to change the day of trial to another day, and the Judge who presided in the Court on the day the case appeared in the paper, refused to strike it out of the list, because of that order. It appeared that the Attorney for the defendant, when pressed to file a plea, asked for time to do so, which was given, upon the Attorney for the defendant undertaking to accept short notice of trial. This fact, however, was contradicted, and the affidavits filed on either side were seemingly contradictory. The question turned upon whether there had been an agreement to accept short notice of trial, and whether proper notice to that effect was given.

Mr. Broadhurst moved that the rule be made absolute.

Mr. Fisher contended, in showing cause, that it was clear that short notice of trial had been accepted; but, if not, the defendant by taking steps in the case had waived the objection. Here four days, perhaps not exclusive days, were given; but two according to the English practice was sufficient—this being a town cause. As to the point of waiver, it was said the defendant had led the plaintiff to believe that he had accepted short notice of trial.

Mr. Broadhurst, in reply, contended that as the trial took place in the absence of the defendant, and with the full notice that it would be treated as a nullity, therefore it was hoped the Court would allow another trial upon terms, especially as merits were sworn to. He submitted that the defendant was entitled to four exclusive days' notice of trial.

The Court intimated that the defendant's rule ought to be discharged with costs, but under the circumstances would let the defendant in to plead to the action, an additional plea and then go to trial, on condition that he do pay the costs of this motion within four days of the taxation thereof, and bring the amount claimed into Court, within fourteen days after the costs are taxed.

CATHERINE OWEN v. JOHN MARRINGTON.

This was an action of trover, brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant wearing apparel and furniture, under the following circumstances. The plaintiff had lived for some time with the defendant, as his mistress; some of the property claimed she had before she went to live with him, and others she bought whilst she was with him, and no doubt with money given by him; other things it was said the defendant had made her presents of. The defendant by his pleas pleaded not guilty, and that the goods, &c., were not the plaintiff's. The real defence was that the plaintiff was a married woman, and therefore could not sue alone. The conversion relied on took place on the 27th or 30th of March of the present year. It appeared that on the 11th of January of the present year she bought one of the articles of furniture, but no date of purchase was given to the other articles. In anticipation of the defence, the plaintiff produced evidence to show that her husband was a sailor, and had gone to sea, and had not been heard of for seven years—so that the presumption was, that he was dead, and therefore that the action was rightly brought in her name. To contradict this evidence, evidence was adduced tending to show, that the plaintiff's husband was seen alive within seven years, that she had admitted very lately that she was a married woman, assigning that as a reason why she could not get married, and that she expected him here shortly. The case was tried before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson and a jury of four. His Honor told the jury, that the plaintiff to recover must establish to their satisfaction that her husband was not alive on the days of the alleged conversion. The jury had retired—when the following point was raised: granting that the plaintiff's husband was not alive on the 27th and 30th of March, the days of conversion, yet as the presumption would be that some of the articles were acquired by the plaintiff, during the seven years prior to the day of conversion, the same articles would be the property of the husband, and she to acquire full title to them, must have taken out letters of administration to him, &c. His Honor recalled the jury, telling them of the point raised, and asked them in addition to their verdict to find whether the plaintiff's husband had been heard of for seven years prior to the day of conversion, and whether he had been heard of for the same period prior to the 11th January, the day on which one of the articles sought was purchased. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £35, and found the two questions in the negative.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Fisher, now, in the first place, pursuant to the leave reserved, contended that the plaintiff ought to have been nonsuited. The evidence proved that the plaintiff was a married woman; but no legal evidence was offered to show that her husband was dead. Of this last fact true it was that there was some statement offered, but certainly not legal evidence. Those who came to prove the fact were not those who were likely to know that the husband was dead. They admitted that if the husband had lived at some village, then those witnesses' evidence would have been sufficient; but here the witnesses were persons who did not know the husband well, and were not asked whether they would have been likely to know that he had returned from sea. The husband, therefore, was not properly got rid of, so that the possession of the plaintiff was that of her husband. A wife's possession, they contended, was no more than that of a servant, and therefore the plaintiff would fail in the action. Secondly, they submitted that the verdict was against evidence, and on this ground a new trial ought to be granted. The evidence of the existence of the husband within seven years was overwhelming, and thoroughly nullified the intended effect of the meagre evidence to the contrary, offered by the plaintiff. It could not be said that the defendant's evidence was conflicting; even, because it left the plaintiff's evidence where it was, so that the cases, where Courts have refused to grant new trials, evidence on either side being contradictory, would not apply. Thirdly, they contended that the point raised at the trial, as to whether the plaintiff could have title to the goods without having taken out letters of administration, was a perfectly good point. The law would not presume the exact day the plaintiff's husband died; as she relied upon his death, it was for her to make out that fact in evidence. If her husband were alive, her possession would be his, and she could not maintain this action. There was no proof in the case that the husband was dead before the 11th January, when the plaintiff bought a table, and which would be after seven years; besides there was evidence going to show that the goods had been in the plaintiff's possession for two years prior to the conversion. So that failing all other points, the plaintiff would only be entitled to a verdict for the value of the table, which was assessed at £4. They cited Knight v. Nepean, 5. B. Adol. Doe dem. Knight v.—, 2 M. and W., and Wilson v. Hodges, 2 East.

The Court here suggested that the verdict be reduced to £4. Eventually, this plan was adopted. The Court was then adjourned.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

NEWCASTLE BREAKWATER.

No. 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Commanding Royal Engineer.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th October, 1849.

(49-147.)

Sir,—A Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Newcastle Breakwater, having suggested the necessity of a complete survey being made of the breakwater and harbour at that place, for the future guidance of the Executive Government, I am directed by the Governor to request with reference to the communication which His Excellency has already had with you on the subject, that you will have the goodness, in conjunction with Colonel Barney, to undertake the survey in question.

2. A statement was made to the Committee by Mr. Scott who was for some time foreman of works at Newcastle, to the effect, that the hard flinty stone from Nobby's Island is crumbling away on the harbour side, above low water mark, but that he did not consider the evil to be of sufficient extent to produce any apprehension of material damage. His Excellency desires me to request, that you will have the goodness to report also on the statement of Mr. Scott.

3. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Report of the Committee on the Breakwater, and to say that Colonel Barney has been requested to arrange with you, as may be convenient, the time of your proceeding to Newcastle.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

The Commanding Royal Engineer.

Memo.—Similar commuication to Colonel Barney on same date.

No. 2.

Copy of a letter from the Commanding Royal Engineer to the Colonial Secretary.

Royal Engineer's Office,
Sydney, 22nd October, 1849.

Sir,—In obedience to the instructions of His Excellency the Governor, contained in your letter of the 11th instant, and further explained in the interview I had the honour to have with you subsequently, when I understood that by the term Survey, in the first paragraph of that letter, it was not meant to convey the necessity of making a fresh instrumental survey of the breakwater and harbour at Newcastle, further than was necessary to ascertain—

1st.—The present state of the soundings.

2nd.—The present condition of the breakwater.

3rd.—The best means of repairing and completing the breakwater; and, under this impression, I have the honour to report as follows:—

1st.—On the present state of the soundings—These may be stated generally as affording no reason to believe that the harbour is undergoing any silting up which threatens the free navigation of it, and none probably that may not be either arrested or removed by the adoption of judicious measures.

The Harbour Master has been instructed to take a fresh series of soundings, on lines pointed out to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, and when these are furnished they will suggest the measures to be taken to effect them where necessary. It is obvious, however, that as far as regards the silting in of a portion of the harbour from the land, in consequence of the shifting character of the sand between the signal station, the gaol, and the town of Newcastle, no time should be lost in arresting it, and to do so, Lieutenant-Colonel Barney suggests that the Government land on the harbour side at the foot of the Sand Hill, should be disposed of, if possible, upon the simple condition that it should be built upon within a limited period. The suggestion, seems to me to be so judicious, that it has my entire concurrence. I am disposed, however, to add to it the suggestion, that in order wholly to stop the locomotiveness of the sand over the entire hill, a deposit of three or four inches of clay should be laid on its surface, a plan which has been found to be completely successful in the instance of the Victoria Barrack Parade, which is no longer subject to the annoyance of clouds of flying sand during windy weather, to which it was formerly; and there is no doubt whatever that the expense of the undertaking will be much more than covered by the additional value it will give to the land in question.

I believe in this suggestion Lieutenant-Colonel Barney agrees with me, but is of opinion (with which I also concur) that some high obstacle must be raised where the hill is open to the drift of the sand from the sea shore. On this subject I will not further anticipate Lieutenant-Colonel Barney's Report, to which this is only preliminary

2nd.—On the present condition of the Breakwater.

The information afforded by the Report from the Select Committee on the Newcastle Breakwater, is generally in accordance with what I have noticed; but I am not prepared to admit that even when its breaches are repaired and its section completed throughout to its original profile, that there is any probability that the sea will do the rest along the whole line of the breakwater, that is form a continuous talus of silt from the summit towards the sea, so as to protect the whole line from the future batter of the latter, and subsequently render breaches impossible, and repairs consequently unnecessary.

The good effect of what has been done by the throwing up of this breakwater is quite evident enough, without attributing to it what it is not alone calculated to produce, for although it has undoubtedly had the effect of causing sand banks to form seaward both on Nobby's and the main land sides, there is no hope, I think, that they will ever meet; the recoil of the sea in the middle of the breakwater being quite sufficient to prevent it. This meeting I conceive could only be produced by a second breakwater, immediately outside the first, and in the direction of the line of breakers which occur there, or by a series of groins.

With reference to the stone which has been employed in the construction of the breakwater, I consider it to be of very inferior quality, and by no means calculated to bear for any very long period the wear and tear to which it is exposed, it is however generally considered the best that could be procured without enormously increasing the expense of the undertaking and delaying the good result of it. It is no doubt true that this stone becomes tenacious and indurated by the wash or spray of the sea on the sea side, whereas it becomes shivery and soft on the harbour side. This is most distinctly seen in the effect of weathering on the cliff forming Nobby's Head or Island, which seaward is precipitous, and as if chiselled down by stone cutters, and harbourward forms a talus consisting of rocky debris, and this difference may be owing to one or more of the following causes.

1st. To seaward the stone is kept constantly moist and is not subjected to the trying alternation of drying and wetting like the other.

2nd. Its surface is constantly subjected to the sliming action of the sea, which the other is not.

3rd. That portion of the stone above high water mark, but not above the reach of the wash of the sea, may not be subjected to any freezing action, when that on the other side may be, in consequence of the water it absorbs being fresh instead of salt.

Still, notwithstanding that I admit all this, I do not admit that the stone is a proper one for a breakwater. but as I have written before it is the only one that could readily be obtained; nor do I perceive any great difference between the stone on Nobby's Island and that on the main shore above high water mark; they both consist for the most part of shaley crumbling sand stone, associated with the coal formation. Among these sand stones are coarse conglomerates, some of which seem to resist the action of weathering better than the other rocks. These are found in large fragments on the shore between high and low water mark, implying that the other rocky fragments which must have accompanied them originally, have been thoroughly disintegrated and washed away, a very important hint as regards the durability of these sandstones generally.

There is also a very siliceous compact stone of a grey colour which breaks with a cutting edge and conchoidal fracture, and a portion of which is very enduring, but it occurs in too small a quantity, and in too small fragments to be worthy of notice, further than as a material for filling in. This is the best portion of the stone alluded to by Mr. Scott, and which he describes as crumbling away on the harbour side above low water mark, a character common to the whole of the rock on that side, and one which appeared to me to be affecting the soundings beneath.

The only good stone to be obtained is seen at low water forming flats on the shore, and has very much the aspect of a fine-grained-grey wacke.

In judging of the durability of the stone seaward one fact seems to have been lost sight of viz., that all yielding materials are removed and not left as witnesses of their incompetency to resist the action of the sea. So that all we do notice on this side must be sound in appearance.

I do not state that this will account for all the difference which is observed, because I have already admitted, that the sea on this side has a decided hardening influence upon the surface of the stone, but it may do so in part. The mere induration of the surface of a stone may, and sometimes will, protect it from rapid disintegration, but it will not prevent its complete disintegration ultimately.

Being of this opinion, and considering that the effect of the sea in its recoil will be to wash away portions of the disintegrated rock, which will produce settlement I cannot but conclude that under present circumstances this breakwater will be constantly liable to be breached more or less, and as constantly liable to the necessity of having repairs made to it. Nor do I perceive how this is to be prevented by merely throwing loose stone in the sea, unless the quantity be so great as to overcome the washing effects of the latter, or to give a slope of not more than 10° or 15° with the horizon from the summit of the breakwater, which in that case it would be better to raise a foot or two.

3rd.—On the best means of repairing and completing the Breakwater.

In order to carry out Lieutenant-Colonel Barney's original views respecting this breakwater, it would be necessary not only that the breaches should be effectually repaired, and his original section completed throughout, but also that more stone should be thrown in, particularly in the deep portions towards the centre of the breakwater, and where little or no silt is deposited. Indeed, the more stone that is thrown in here the better, so as to give the breakwater a talus, on which the sea would waste its force, and not impinge as it does at present.

Some objection has been made to the form of the breakwater, viz.: that it should not have been concave but convex to the sea, but I do not perceive the force of the objection, or rather if any effect be produced by its concave form, I should consider that it was more a beneficial one than the reverse, inasmuch as such a form favors the deposition of sand banks seaward.

As the construction of this breakwater is exceedingly simple, and consists in nothing but throwing to a certain level, to a certain height, and to a certain thickness on the summit, the best stone that can be conveniently obtained, and selecting the heaviest for the seaward side, leaving them to take their slope, it is unnecessary to dwell on this effect, particularly as the question is not the construction of the best kind of Breakwater, one that will answer the purpose in the present day, and is susceptible of improvement hereafter if necessary.

I have thought it desirable to submit these observations independently of my colleague, and in reply to your letter to me, in order that His Excellency may have my individual and unbiassed opinion: but they are by no means intended to convey any detailed information, which his better acquaintance with the subject, aided by the Harbour Master's soundings, will enable him to give.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to observe that all agree in this, viz.: that the object of the Breakwater has been to convert a harbour notoriously insecure, into one as nearly safe.

I have &c.,
J. W. BADDELEY,
Capt. C. R. E., and Brevet Major.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

Copy of a Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Commanding Royal Engineer.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st November, 1849.

(49-158.)

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Governor your letter of the 22nd ultimo, reporting on the Harbour and Breakwater at Newcastle, and I am directed to inform you that your communication will be taken into consideration with the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, when that has been received. His Excellency, however, desires me to suggest that it would be more satisfactory were Colonel Barney and yourself to make a joint report.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD, Jr.

The Commanding Royal Engineer.

Report on the Breakwater at Newcastle.

Drawn up by the undersigned in obedience to instructions from his Excellency the Governor conveyed to them by letters from the Colonial Secretary, dated 11th October, 1849.

Heads of Report.

1. On the effect of this Breakwater upon the harbour of Newcastle, as already shown.

2. On the present state of the Breakwater.

3. On the materials used in the construction of the Breakwater.

4. On the repairs necessary to the Breakwater, and on the mode of completing it.

Sydney, January 19th, 1850.

1. Having carefully examined the harbour and Breakwater, and referred to soundings taken previous to the closing of the work, as well as at different periods, up to a late date, we are enabled to report, that from the period of the closing of the work a gradual improvement has taken place in the harbour, both in reference to the widths, as well as depths of the channel into it. We confirm fully the evidence afforded to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, by the Harbour Master, Captain Livingstone, who states, that before the completion of the Breakwater (the closing of the work is here meant,) the depth of water in the harbour was very small, and was diminishing every year; that a sandpit was in progress of formation at the navigable entrance, and the danger of entering was so great, that there was no possibility of effecting an insurance on vessels. That since the closing of the Breakwater, the deepening of the channel has been in continued progress; that there is now sufficient water to give a fairway for ships drawing twenty feet water; that the sandpit in progress of formation, which threatened to block up the navigable entrance, is gradually disappearing; that insurances are now readily effected, and that the harbour affords at present safe anchorage for vessels of large tonnage. Such is the favourable result of this important work.

We have observed, however, that a sandbank formation is in progress, abutting the Breakwater, on the harbour side, which threatens eventually to have an unfavourable effect on the channel, and to the means for the prevention of which our attention has been particularly directed. The origin of this formation appears to be in the adjoining sandhills; the strong southerly winds put the surface of these sandhills in motion and conveys it to the shore (dry at ebb-tide) adjoining the Breakwater, (see sketch) from which the action of the next receding tide removes it, until it meets the current of the channel, by which it is deposited along the foot of the Breakwater. As yet no injury has been done by this action, on the contrary, the Breakwater has been materially strengthened by it, but we have no doubt that unless measures be taken for arresting the sand in its progress towards the harbour, the result will, ultimately, be highly injurious to the channel. The remedy will be treated of under the head of repairs.

2. Of this Breakwater, which is about ... hundred and thirty yards in length, only ... hundred and seventeen yards have been completed, to correspond with the original section, viz.: —to thirty-two feet in width on the top, the exterior slope being allowed to find its own base (about a fall of one foot in four), the interior slope being about one foot in two. In the portion of the work so completed stands ... there is one small breach on the extreme end of the work, and some few stones have been displaced, but the injury done is altogether unimportant; on the inner slope, where the sandstone has been exposed dry to the action of the weather, portions of the materials show considerable disintegration, but not sufficient to affect the stability of the work in any important degree; on the outer slope, where the material is under the influence of the sea spray (in fact the greater portion is under water every tide) the disintegration is ... and this part of the Breakwater may be considered as permanent as the nature of the material admits. It has already stood the test of ten years.

The unfinished portion of the Breakwater exhibits eight breaches, they do not, however, with one exception, assume a very formidable character—their repair is already in progress, and will probably be completed during the summer, this part of the work has only been carried out to a width on the top of about half of the original section. The interior slope varies from one foot in two, to one foot in ... feet, and in some part is not far from perpendicular.

The simple repair of the breaches will not render the work permanent. During the east gales, which prevail some months in the year, heavy rollers are precipitated on the weak points, and it is surprising that a breach through has not been effected by them.

On the extremities of the base of the Breakwater, seaward as well as on the harbour side, the silting continues to advance, and adds much to the security of the work. There is every reason to believe that this silting will ultimately embrace the greater portion of the whole line of Breakwater. We consider that this important object, particularly seaward, may be much expedited by enlarging or extending the profile of the work, on the line of deepest water, where it is more particularly desirable.

It is not to be expected even when the Breakwater is completed, as proposed, that it will be altogether free from a liability to sustain occasional injury during heavy gales; even the Plymouth Breakwater is not exempt from injury, on such occasions, but often requires repair.

The arrangements considered advisable to adopt to meet such cases will be treated of under the head of repairs.

3. The materials employed in the construction of the Breakwater, are not those which would have been selected had the neighbourhood afforded a better choice, without incurring great additional expense; these consist of clay and coarse sandstones and conglomerates. Most of the former is liable to disintegrate when exposed, dry, to the action of the atmosphere, however no serious injury has yet arisen from their use. The coarse sandstone of which the large body of the Breakwater is composed possesses more durable qualities, and it will probably suffice to observe that, generally, the stone which has been subject to the action of the salt water since the formation of that portion of the Breakwater, has not only hardened considerably, but is also becoming gradually coated with vegetable matter and shells, which seem effectually to protect

...from superficial disintegration, and at least to delay if not to prevent its internal decay; it is evident that this process must be gradually in operation.

The conglomerate, which is decidedly the most durable, should be used whenever it can be obtained. There is a considerable supply of it both on Nobby and the main land, which is accessible for the purpose, and the removal of which will serve to prevent ships being isolated in rounding that head, which they are now subject to. Nobby also affords some compact stone (alluded to by Mr. Scott in his evidence before the Select Committee,) to which our attention has been directed; it occurs however in such small blocks as to render it useless except for the purpose of filling in.

4. The first work requiring attention is the repair of the breaches, which in fact is in progress, and as Captain Bull, in charge of the work, accompanied us on our inspection, he is well acquainted with our views on this subject; indeed, the repair already made, appears perfectly satisfactory, and the arrangement for completing the work may be entrusted to Captain Bull with perfect confidence. We recommend however that that Officer be instructed to make use of conglomerate whenever it can be procured, and particularly that it be removed from Nobby's Head. We further recommend that instructions be issued for carrying out the profile of the work throughout, according to the original plan, and that the operations commence on the weakest point of the work, where the rollers set in with greatest force. When the whole extent of Breakwater has so far been completed, it appears desirable to strengthen the work on the weak point alluded to, which may be done by extending or enlarging the profile, seawards, in the shape of a groin, probably about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in advance of the existing work, leaving the new work to find its own base; such an addition, we anticipate, will not only have the effect of immediately protecting the weak point, but will in all probability cause the silting to approach that point also, an object of the highest importance to the security and permanency of the Breakwater. We also recommend that a reserve of large material be placed on the Breakwater, in the shape of a parapet, ready to be removed at once, to the repair of any damage which may occur; and further that depôts of material, of similar character, be formed on each extremity of the work, ready for use in case of necessity. The level of the top of the Breakwater should be such as to admit of the ready working of the tram from both ends, to effect which, it will be necessary to lower the work on the Nobby side, but we do not consider it necessary to raise any portion of the work above its present height, which is about eighteen feet from low water mark. In urging the necessity for the early completion of the repairs in progress as well as the additional work suggested, we recommend that the party employed be augmented to one hundred men, for which number there is ample accommodation. Two ordinary smiths and two carpenters are absolutely necessary, for the purpose of repairing tools and gear of the cranes, &c. With the party augmented as proposed, we feel assured that Captain Bull will be enabled to report a satisfactory progress before the stormy weather sets in, which indeed is highly important. We beg also to suggest that Captain Bull be authorised to employ a few prisoners in arranging and levelling the ballast, whenever an accumulation appears to require it.

With reference to measures to be adopted for arresting the progress of the sand, from the sandhills alluded to in the first section of the report, we propose that instructions be conveyed to the Harbour Master, to cause all vessels in ballast on the line (marked in red on the sketch) extending from the termination of the present ballast wharf to a pole on the flat, and from thence to the Breakwater at the point where its breadth of thirty-three feet terminates, or as nearly on this line as may be convenient for vessels to discharge. The ballast need not be deposited to a greater width than ... feet on the top, and this work may be probably completed within three years, forming an effectual barrier to the movement of the sand into the channel; it will also have the effect of shutting off a large extent of almost still water, which will be thrown into the main channel, tending not only to keep that channel open, but further to check the formation of sand ...ting the Breakwater, in both cases results of much importance.

So long as the space between the foot of the sandhills and the proposed ballast barrier be not filled up with sand (which, however, is in rapid progress), no further injurious effects on the harbour need be apprehended. It is, however, very desirable that the source of mischief to which the harbour has been so long subject should be removed, and an opportunity for so doing seems to be afforded, in the delay that must take place in the filling up of the space between the foot of the sandhills and proposed ballast barrier; this space filled up, which unquestionably will be effected in a few years, the harbour will be placed in a safe position with reference to injury from the sandhills than it is at present. To put a permanent stop to the injurious effects of these sandhills, appears to us to be an object of the highest importance; but it cannot be obtained without a considerable outlay. The most economical mode of proceeding perhaps, would be that of laying out a portion of the sandhills in building allotments, the expense, however, of removing or preventing the further accumulation of sand on these allotments, would, no doubt, operate unfavourably to the sale. We submit, therefore, whether it may not be expedient to put up to auction such allotments as may be considered necessary for the attainment of the object in view, at a nominal price, with a proviso, that each allotment be fenced in with a six feet close fence, within two months from the time of sale, or that buildings be erected within twelve months from such period; in default of which the allotments to be forfeited. These sandhills form a total barrier to the improvement of the town, in the best line of direction for building, and there can be no doubt, that if the Government were to make a free gift of the allotments alluded to, under the provision before stated, the remainder of the land in the locality would be readily disposed of and obtain its value; in its existing state the land is not only of no value, but is the source of serious injury both to the town and harbour.

Another method of effecting the object, is, by coating over the sandhills with a sufficient body of loam to keep down the sand, and promote vegetation; this work could be done by prisoners, and perhaps may be considered of when the breakwater is finished, should the previous suggestion not be approved or found sufficient.

We beg to suggest that the Harbour Master be instructed to take soundings every three months on the lines before adopted, as shown on the sketch; and further that instructions be issued to enable the Harbour Master to prevent the removal of ballast already deposited; it is observed that parties were removing it in large quantities for the purposes of building.

Accompanying is a list of stores and utensils in charge of Captain Bull, which, with little exception, appear to be sufficient for completing the breakwater.

The accompanying sketch of the Harbour and Breakwater shows soundings lately taken by the Harbour Master, upon the correctness of which every reliance may be placed.

This report has been delayed a considerable time in the hope of being enabled to add some required soundings seaward of the Breakwater, but hitherto the surf on the reef has been too great to admit of a boat passing from that direction. The soundings however will be forwarded, and may be marked on the sketch, whenever obtained.

GEO. BARNEY,
J. W. BADDELEY,
Captain C. R. E., and Brevet Major.

January 9th, 1850.

No. 5.

Copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary to Lieutenant-Colonel Barney and Lieutenant-Colonel Baddeley.

(No. 50-18.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th February, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Report of the 9th ultimo, on the Breakwater at Newcastle, and I have the honor to convey to you the thanks of His Excellency for the trouble which you have taken in preparing this Report, which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council in the course of its next Session.

2. In the mean time instructions have been given for carrying out, as far as may be practicable, your several recommendations, with the exception, however, of laying out a portion of the sandhills in building allotments, and disposing of them at a nominal price, as it does not appear to His Excellency to be expedient to adopt your suggestion in this respect.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Lieut.-Col. Barney, and
Lieut.-Col. Baddeley, R.E.

No. 6.

Copy of a Letter from the Port Master to the Colonial Secretary.

(No. 50-18.) Port Master's Office,
Sydney, 4th April, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, No. 50-16, accompanied by a sketch of the Harbour of Newcastle, alluded to in your communication of the 9th February last, which conveyed to me his Excellency the Governor's directions to instruct the Harbour Master at that port to act in accordance with the suggestions of Lieutenant-Colonels Barney and Baddeley.

2. Upon receipt of the communication, I proceeded to Newcastle and gave directions to the Harbour Master to carry into effect the wishes of the Government as far as practicable.

3. With certain winds it will be impossible for the vessels to proceed to the Coal Shoot from the spot where it is recommended to deposit the ballast.

4. As conservator of the harbour, it becomes my duty to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, some facts connected with the wharves at Newcastle, of considerable importance to the preservation of the harbour.

5. Upon my first visit to Newcastle, now nearly seven years since, I was amazed to find that the ballast wharf, as it is now termed, commencing at the end of the wharf and extending to the beginning of the red line, as laid down in Col. Barney's plan, had been formed in the deepest part of the harbour, and that it was proposed to continue it in the same direction.

6. I at once ordered this to be stopped, and brought the subject under the personal inspection of his Excellency the late Sir George Gipps, who immediately concurred in my view.

7. The wharf at that time to where finished was narrow, and I deemed it advisable to increase the breadth at that part next the town.

8. When I thought that object sufficiently attained, I gave directions to begin a new quay, commencing on the west side of the wharf and extending to the Australian Agricultural Company's wharf.

9. This quay is far advanced, and if sold would, I have no doubt, realize four or five thousand pounds, or perhaps double that sum when it is finished. In the meantime one object is attained, namely, directing the current coming down fairly through the channel, and thus preserving the depth of the water.

10. The observations I have now to make on the report of Colonels Barney and Baddeley are, in the first place—the plan does not accurately represent the form of the ballast wharf at its termination; and if the ballast should be deposited where the red line commences, an evil of great magnitude will be increased.

11. I rather look forward to the period when that already deposited in the deep water will be taken up and carried one hundred feet further to the eastward, which the Assistant Engineer, (Capt. Bull,) assures me would not be a work of difficulty.

12. At present, however, the north end, on the western extremity of which it is proposed to commence, forms the best berth for steam vessels coming to Newcastle when blowing hard from the westward, as there is sufficient room to lay alongside, head to wind; this would be at once destroyed, and the original error of building in deep water persevered in.

13. It will be seen that there is 13, 11, 10, and 8 feet water in the very line proposed, this error, in my opinion, should be avoided in a harbour where depth of water and space are so much an object. A very good berth for small vessels, on the eastern or in-shore side of the quay, would also be destroyed.

14. For the above reasons I am of opinion that it will be advisable to depart a little from the plan of the Military Engineers, and I would suggest that the object proposed, will equally be attained by commencing at a spot marked in my chart A, and continuing on the red line to where it meets at B, Colonel Barney's beacon.

I have, &c,
MERION MORIARTY,
Port Master.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

Copy of a Letter from the Colonial Secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Barney and Lieutenant Colonel Baddeley.

(No. 50-52.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15th April, 1850.

Gentlemen,—With reference to my letter of the 9th February last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication addressed to me by the Port Master, relating to the depositing of ballast in the Harbour of Newcastle, as suggested in your report on the Breakwater.

2. The observations of the Port Master appear to the Governor to be deserving of consideration, and it does not seem that the alteration proposed by him would materially interfere with the plan proposed by you for depositing the ballast.

3 Before, however, any final decision is given on the questions suggested by the Port Master, I am directed by his Excellency to refer you to his letter, with the plan accompanying it, for any observations you may desire to offer, and to request that you will have the goodness to give your early attention to the subject.

I have, &c.,
For the Colonial Secretary,
W. ELYARD, Jun.

Lieut. Col. Barney, and Lieut. Col. Baddeley, R.E., Sydney.

No. 8.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Barney and Lieut. Col. Baddeley to the Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, April 17th, 1850.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant (received this date), referring to us a communication addressed to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of an alteration in the proposed line for depositing ballast within the harbour at Newcastle, and requesting our report thereon; we have the honor to state that no objection occurs to us in the adoption of the line proposed by the Port Master marked A. B. on Sketch, which in point o, fact is that originally contemplated, the present ballast wharf having been carried out in error after the Colonial Engineer's Department had been broken up.

As suggested by the Port Master it may hereafter be desirable to remove some portion of the existing wharf, which may be easily effected.

We have, &c.,
GEO. BARNEY,
J. W. BADDELEY,
Lieut. Col. C.R.E.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

[There are several other letters but they only refer to matters of detail.]

REMOVAL OF MR. ALDERMAN THURLOW FROM THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

CHS. A. FITZ ROY,
Governor.

Message No. 20.

In compliance with the request of the Legislative Council the Governor forwards to the House copies of the papers and correspondence relating to the writ issued by His Excellency for superseding Mr. Alderman William Thurlow from the Commission of the Peace, and as the Crown Law Officers have expressed their concurrence in that proceeding, His Excellency submits to the House copies of the opinions of those officers in connexion therewith; and also a return of all members of the legal profession holding the Commission of the Peace.

2. In forwarding these documents His Excellency deems it proper to observe, that the opinions forwarded by the Crown Law Officers to the Government being always considered to be communications of a confidential nature, he must guard himself from having his compliance with the wishes of the Council in the present instance drawn into a precedent for further applications of a similar nature.

Government House, Sydney,
5th July, 1850.

No. 1.

Copy of a letter from the Attorney-General to the Colonial Secretary.

(No. 50-63.)

Attorney-General's Office,
Sydney, 15th April, 1850.

Sir,—I consider it my duty to place before His Excellency the Governor some circumstance connected with the case of a man named Patrick Erwin, lately committed for robbery at the Sydney Police Office, as they appear to me materially to affect the character and conduct of two Magistrates of the Sydney Bench, namely, Alderman Thurlow and Alderman Brown.

It appears that the prisoner in question was charged with robbery on the 26th day of March last, and was apprehended by the police on that charge. He was lodged in one of the receiving watchhouses on the same day in the usual manner. The charge entered in the book of the watchhouse was robbery of £40.

Almost immediately after Patrick Erwin was placed in the watchhouse he was visited there by Alderman Thurlow, and subsequently by Alderman Brown. The latter gentleman then took it on himself to admit him to bail for his appearance at the Police Office on the 27th (the day following), and made an order to that effect. In doing so he acted wholly without any legal authority. What is called watchhouse bail is granted by the constables themselves, not by Justices, and only in trifling misdemeanors against the Police Act; but in a case of felony a Justice has no such power to admit to bail in the watchhouse in the manner adopted by Alderman Brown. In fact, it amounted to "an escape" in the constable who discharged Erwin on Alderman Brown's illegal order. In another case, in which the Solicitor-General and myself were called on to advise his Excellency (I allude to the case of Weedon, wherein it appeared Alderman Flood personally took the prisoner out of the watchhouse), we considered such conduct in a Justice reprehensible, although the offence for which Weedon was confined was a very minor one compared to the felony for which Erwin was confined. Recollecting the case of Weedon, and seeing the course taken in the present case by Alderman Brown, it would seem this assumption of authority by the Aldermanic Justices is growing into a practice, which the interests of justice require should be stopped. I would therefore submit to his Excellency that the Aldermanic Justices of Sydney who so illegally interfered with the prisoners in charge of the police, should be given to understand that such a practice must be discontinued.

With respect to Alderman Thurlow, it appears from a report of the case of Erwin, published in a newspaper called *The People's Advocate*, of the 30th March, page 3, which I annex hereto, that Alderman Thurlow, when sitting on the Bench at the Police Office as a magistrate of the city, enquired, Why No. 10 on the list (Erwin's case) was not brought before the Bench.

From this enquiry, so made, the natural inference to be drawn by the public would be, that he intended continuing to sit on the bench as a magistrate, and to assist in the investigation of it; an inference that must be prejudicial to his character as a magistrate, and which is calculated to shake public confidence in the impartial administration of justice, when it is now seen that he visited Erwin in the watchhouse the evening before as his attorney; and that when the case was (contrary to his expectation) found to be under investigation by another magistrate, at the time he put the question before alluded to—he then, descending from the magisterial office, acted as the attorney of Erwin. In that character he applied to this office for copies of depositions, after his committal, and paid for them himself. He appeared in Court on every occasion since, as the attorney of Erwin, and up to the present time continues to act in that character.

It may be that Alderman Thurlow did not at the time he asked the question alluded to from the bench, intend to sit as a magistrate in the case; I am ready to believe he did not so far forget himself as to entertain such an intention, but at present it does not appear clear before the public whether he did or did not; but be this as it may, it seems to me that no magistrate ought to be allowed to practise as an attorney in any case that comes before the Police Office, and if he does so (as Alderman Thurlow has done in Erwin's case), he should be superseded in the commission of the peace. If a practising attorney be permitted to act in any criminal case initiated at the Petty Sessions—either during its progress at the Police Office or subsequently at the superior Court, there must be an end to all confidence in the proper administration of justice.

I would beg to observe that I am aware there are two other practising attorneys in the commission of the peace for the city of Sydney, namely Alderman Allen and Councillor Josephson, but I believe neither of those gentlemen have ever acted in any case that could originate, or be in any way connected with the Police Office. But the incompatibility of the magisterial office with that of practising in any criminal case, would equally apply to any attorney who should at any time act as Alderman Thurlow has acted in Erwin's case; and in my opinion the public interests require that such attorney should be superseded in the commission of a Justice of the Peace.

I have, &c.,
J. H. PLUNKETT,
Attorney-General.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Extract from the *People's Advocate* referred to.

POLICE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY.

When Aldermen Thurlow and Egan, and Mr. Flood, the latter only being on the roster for the day, were sitting on the Bench in the western Court Room, Mr. Thurlow enquired, why No. 10 on the free list was not brought before the Bench! We did not catch the answer, but on perceiving an immediate rush from a crowded Court towards the other room, we followed, and found Mr. Brenan proceeding with No. 10, which turned out to be an alleged robbery by a publican named Patrick Erwin, who was sitting at the table beside his Attorney, Mr. Nichols, Member of the Legislative Council.

Sergeant Hayes swore, that between five and six o'clock on Tuesday, he was called by a man named James Avery to take the prisoner in charge for robbing him of forty pounds. Avery being the worse for liquor, the Sergeant was not at first inclined to listen to him. The torn pocket book produced was found outside the bar, and claimed by Avery, whose pockets at the desire of Erwin were searched, and four one-pound notes were found on him. On going into the room in which the prosecutor said he was robbed, the prisoner used the most obscene language, and called the witness the greatest of blackguards, (the prisoner here violently repeated the words 'so you are,' and was ordered to be silent). Witness took the prosecutor to the watch-house to get a regular report of what occurred, and on his way, from additional information received by him, returned and took the prisoner into custody. Found no money on Erwin. (Alderman Thurlow here sat down beside the table, and in answer to a question from Mr. Brenan, stated that he was in the case along with Mr. Nichols.)

No. 2.

Copy of a Letter from the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Alderman Thurlow.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd April, 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter received from the Attorney-General, detailing certain circumstances affecting you in your magisterial capacity, in connexion with the case of a man named Patrick Erwin, lately committed for robbery at the Sydney Police Office, and I have the honour to request that you will favour me with any explanation or observations you may wish to offer with reference to the facts thus brought under the notice of Government.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD, Jun.

Mr. Alderman Thurlow, J.P., Sydney.

No. 3.

A similar letter to the foregoing was also addressed to Mr. Alderman Brown, J.P., Sydney.

No. 4.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Alderman Thurlow to the Colonial Secretary.

308, Pitt-street, Sydney,
25th April, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by Her Majesty's Attorney-General, detailing certain circumstances affecting my character as a magistrate in connexion with the case of Patrick Erwin, and requesting that I would favour you with any explanation or observations I might wish to offer with reference to the facts thus brought under the notice of the Government. In reply, I have the honour to observe that the Attorney-General does not put forth the circumstances of which he complains upon his own authority, but confessedly relies upon a report contained in the *People's Advocate*; and I feel considerably aggrieved that he should not have satisfied himself of the correctness of that report before he complained of me to the Government. I have to observe that that report is totally unfounded, and had it not been for the insignificance of the paper I should have contradicted it long ago. I shall proceed to lay a short statement of the facts of the case, so far as they affect my character, before His Excellency, fully assured that when they are all known I shall not be considered as having merited the severe animadversion of the Attorney-General, or the censure of His Excellency. It is well known, that for the last fifteen years I have been the attorney for the prisoner Erwin and consequently employed by him in extensive transactions in that character. On the evening of the alleged robbery, he sent his son to me to say that he was confined in the watch-house, and wished to consult with me as his solicitor. I felt bound by every principle of duty to go to him, not as a magistrate but as his attorney, and I did so. I found that he had been arrested without a warrant, upon the statement of a man then confined in the same place for drunkenness. I proceeded to look for a magistrate to solicit bail—by mere accident I met Alderman Brown, to whom I represented the facts of the case, and asked him it he would grant bail—he hesitated and said he would consult Mr. Nichols, who advised him that it was perfectly legal to do so, and drew out the recognizance and order for Mr. Brown to sign, who accordingly took bail. When I entered the Police Office next morning, I did not take my seat on the bench, as reported in the *People's Advocate*, but sat considerably behind the Bench, as is usual for magistrates attending as witnesses or otherwise; and on being asked by the Mayor to sit, I stated that I did not come to perform any Bench duties, but to assist Mr Nichols in defending Erwin. The Mayor, Mr. Brenan, and Mr Day being present at the time. Upon being pressed by the Mayor to take his place, (as he stated he had an appointment at the Town Hall,) I consented to assist in the disposal of one or two hackney carriage cases. Mr. Flood was the magistrate on the roster for the day, and he went through the list and called over the cases from "four to nine"; and he enquired, not I, why all these cases were skipped over and No. 10 selected for enquiry in the other court, the opening of which neither himself *nor* the public had any previous intimation, when it was stated Mr. Brenan had taken it in the other court. I never asked why No. 10 was not brought on in the Court there sitting. Having disposed of the cases in which I was sitting, I left for the other Court, and sat at the table, finding that Mr. Brenan was proceeding in Erwin's case. In Mr. Nichols' absence I asked him to postpone it till he could attend, he said "You can go on with it," I declined, stating that I had no intention of being an advocate in the Police Court, that Mr. Nichols was retained. I did not interfere in the proceedings or examine any of the witnesses, and merely instructed Mr. Nichols. I may observe that I had not the remotest intention of sitting in the case. I never called over the list or called for the case, and I would not even have been on the bench had not the Mayor pressed me to take his place. I would observe it is the fact in many cities and towns in England, attorneys frequently are magistrates, and I know of no law or practice that prohibits them from practising in that character when they choose. I may observe that I have not practised in any Police Court since I have had the honour of a seat on the bench, except in the present instance, although I find others have done so during the time they have been in the Commission of the Peace, and I am at a loss to understand why I should be the first to be singled out by the Attorney-General for a recommendation to his Excellency to be superseded on that account.

I have, &c ,
W. THURLOW.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Alderman Brown to the Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 26th April, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, transmitting, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, a copy of a letter received from the Attorney-General, and requesting that I would favour you with any explanation or observation I might wish to offer, with reference to the facts thus brought under the notice of Government.

In deference to the request of His Excellency the Governor, I have to state that on the evening of the 26th March last, I was applied to for the purpose of granting bail to Patrick Erwin, a person then confined in the watch-house on an alleged charge of robbery, which I was informed had been preferred against him by another person, then also in confinement for drunkenness. As I doubted my authority to grant the application, I waited upon Mr. G. R. Nichols, the solicitor, to whom I knew many of the magistrates in doubtful cases referred, and stated the circumstances to him, and requested information as to the practice pursued in such cases at the Police Office. Mr. Nichols considered I should not be overstepping my duty in giving bail under such circumstances, and that he had known Mr. Windeyer and Captain Innes frequently to have done the same. I then proceeded to he watch house, satisfied myself of the respectability and responsibility of the sureties. Mr. Nichols then prepared the recognzances,—which were acknowledged, and Erwin was discharged, and, as I am informed, duly appeared at the Police Office next morning in pursuance of his recognizances. I beg leave most respectfully to refer his Excellency to the accompanying letter of Mr. Nichols on this subject.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BROWN.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

(Enclosure referred to.)

(COPY.)

Castlereagh-street, Sydney, April 25, 1850.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 23rd instant, requesting from me a statement of the circumstances under which you admitted Patrick Erwin to bail on *Friday evening*, the 26th of March last, and the advice I gave you as to your power to grant the bail applied for, and in reply I beg to state that after mentioning to me the circumstances under which Erwin (the prisoner) was confined, on a charge of robbery, made by a drunken man, *then also confined for that offence*, and without any oath or warrant issued against him, you enquired what was the practice, and whether one or more Justices could admit a person so situated to bail upon sufficient security for his appearance in the morning. I advised that you could do so, and that it had been the practice of Mr. Windeyer and Captain Innes, (both Police Magistrates), and other justices, to do so upon many occasions I then accompanied you to the watch-house, and myself prepared the necessary recognisance. Mr. Thurlow had left the watch-house before the bail was taken. I was retained the next morning to defend Irwin at the Police Office. As you have permitted me to read the Attorney General's letter, I beg to observe that having again looked into the subject, that I am by no means satisfied, (although possessing the highest respect for Mr. Plunkett's opinion) that you acted illegally in this transaction.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

P.S.—I am aware of a case since Mr. Erwin's, in which a warrant had been issued against a person for horsestealing, and in which bail was accepted by two Justices without any previous examination of the party as I am informed, and can refer to the case if required.

G. R. N.

John Brown, Esq., J.P.

No. 6.

Copy of a Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Attorney-General.

(COPY.)

(405.) Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd May, 1850.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 50-63, in which you bring under the notice of Government some circumstances connected with the case of a man named Patrick Erwin, lately committed for robbery, which appear to you materially to affect the character and conduct of two magistrates of the Sydney Bench, namely, Alderman Thurlow and Alderman Brown; I now do myself the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to transmit to you the accompanying explanatory letters received from the gentlemen in question, in reply to a reference made to them, in order that you may report and advise as to what further steps should be taken in the matter,

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD, JUN.

The Honorable the Attorney General.

No. 7.

Copy of a Letter from the Attorney-General to the Colonial Secretary.

(50-80.) Attorney-General's Office,
Sydney, 6th May, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, No. 50-405, adverting to mine of the 15th ultimo, in which I had the honour to bring under the notice of Government some circumstances connected with the case of a man named Patrick Erwin, lately committed for robbery, which appear to me materially to effect the character and conduct of two magistrates of the Sydney Bench, namely, Alderman Thurlow and Alderman Brown, and transmitting, by direction of his Excellency, the accompanying explanatory letters received from those gentlemen, in reply to a reference made to them, and requesting I will advise what further steps should be taken in the matter.

1. In reply I have the honour to report that I think Alderman Brown has shown sufficient grounds, by his explanation, and the accompanying statement of Mr. Nichols, for exonerating him from all *moral* blame. His error was a want of *legal knowledge* on a very simple point, which he was certainly bound to possess; but as Mr. Nichols, the City Solicitor, led him into it, he may well be excused.

Alderman Thurlow's letter, on the other hand, appears to me in no degree to have removed the grounds on which I recommended that he should be superseded in the Commission of the Peace. That recommendation was not founded on the notion that he intended to sit as a magistrate upon a charge against his client, for I expressly stated my readiness to believe the contrary; but that for a practising attorney to act as such in any Criminal case initiated at the Police Court is calculated to destroy confidence in the administration of justice. That ground remains unanswered, and I have only to repeat my opinion that such a practice should not be sanctioned by the government, or passed over in such a case as the one in question.

Since I wrote my former letter, I have learned from the reading of the minutes of the Annual Licensing Meeting of the last year for granting publicans' licenses, that Patrick Erwin's license was then opposed by some persons residing in his neighbourhood, on nearly the same grounds as now appear against it, and which at the present meeting caused his application to be withdrawn. A day was fixed for the hearing of the objections, but it appears (by published letters of the objectors,) owing to the neglect of some one, that they had no notice of the day fixed, and did not attend. However it appears by the recorded minutes that Alderman Thurlow not only voted for his client on that occasion, but seconded the motion "that the license be granted." As Alderman Thurlow states in his letter "that it is well known that for the last fifteen years he has been the attorney for the prisoner Erwin and constantly employed by him in extensive transactions in that character"—on his own showing it is plain, he was his attorney then, when he thus voted and adjudicated in his favour, and I would ask under such circumstances, "it being so well known that he was Erwin's attorney for the last fifteen years," if any exhibition could be more calculated to shake public confidence in the impartiality of the Bench?

Referring again to Alderman Thurlow's conduct in the case of robbery against Patrick Erwin, I think there are some circumstances particularly objectionable. As an Alderman and Magistrate of the City, he has been a prominent member of the Bench, and should have been the more careful to maintain its dignity, and to uphold its character for judicial impartiality, and it appears to me that no man competent to form a correct judgment on such matters would hesitate to say, that these ends are not likely to be attained by his visiting an imprisoned client *professionally* in a common watch-house, connected with his own judicial office; and then applying to a magistrate and brother Alderman to take bail, the illegality of which Alderman Thurlow might reasonably be expected to know, and then acting as his attorney at the Petty Sessions, and subsequently *on the same day* having acted as a magistrate in other cases.

Alderman Thurlow states in his letter "that others have practised in the Police Court during the time they have been in the Commission of the Peace" and he is at a loss to know "why he should be singled out by the Attorney-General for a recommendation to His Excellency to be superseded in the commission." As there are only two other attorneys in the Commission of the Peace that I am aware of, namely, Alderman Allen and Councillor Josephson, I think it is due to those gentlemen to say, that Alderman Thurlow must be in error, for I have made every enquiry, as well from those gentlemen themselves as from other sources, and I am satisfied the statement, as regards them, is incorrect and unfair.

I have only discharged my duty in bringing the matter before His Excellency the Governor, and stating my opinion that Alderman Thurlow should be superseded in the Commission of the Peace. Had any other professional gentleman acted in the same way, I would "have singled him out" for a similar recommendation. If I had acted otherwise, I would not have acted up to what I conceive to be my public duty.

I have, &c.,
J. H. PLUNKETT,
Attorney-General.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

Copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Alderman Thurlow.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th May, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, in explanation of the circumstances referred to in a letter from the Attorney-General, transmitted in my communication of the 22nd of last month, as affecting you in your magisterial capacity, in connexion with the case of Patrick Erwin.

2. The Governor having brought your letter under the consideration of the Executive Council, I am directed to inform you that it has been considered expedient to supersede you in the Commission of the Peace, and in apprising you that a supersedeas has been issued accordingly, His Excellency has desired me to state to you the grounds on which he has deemed it his duty to take this step, under the advice of the Attorney-General, namely, for having acted as a practising Attorney in a criminal case, instituted in the Police Court, in which you were in the habit of sitting in your magisterial capacity.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Mr. Alderman Thurlow, Sydney.

No. 9.

Copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Alderman Brown.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th June, 1850.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th April last, in explanation of the circumstances brought under the notice of the Government by the Attorney-General, with respect to your proceedings in the case of a man named Patrick Erwin, committed for robbery.

2. The report of the Attorney-General having been obtained on your explanation, I am desired to state to you that his Excellency the Governor concurs in the opinion expressed by that officer, which is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that I think Alderman Brown has shown sufficient grounds by his explanation, and the accompanying statement of Mr. Nichols, for exonerating him from all moral blame. His error was a want of legal knowledge on a very simple point, which he was certainly bound to possess; but as Mr. Nichols, the City Solicitor, led him into it, he may well be excused."

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Mr. Alderman Brown, J.P., Sydney.

No. 10.

Return of all Members of the Legal Profession holding the Commission of the Peace.

A'Beckett William, Allen George, Brenan John O'Neil, Cheeke Alfred, Callaghan Thomas, Carter William, Josephson Joshua Frey, Kerr William Henry, Manning William Montagu, Moor Henry, (Port Phillip), Plunkett John Hubert, and Raymond Samuel.

Memo:—The foregoing are the only Magistrates who are known to be of the legal profession, and to practise as such in this Colony.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

PENRITH.

POLICE OFFICE, TUESDAY, JULY 16.—Magistrates present: R. C. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., J.P., E. COX, Esq., J.P., G. T. CLARKE, Esq., J.P., and JOHN SINGLE, Esq., J.P.

CASE OF ASSAULT.—*Freer v.* Kendall.—The plaintiff in this case is the master of the Church of England School, at St. Mary's, South Creek; the defendant is the District Constable of the same place. The plaintiff, upon being sworn stated in evidence that on the 8th instant Mrs. Freer sent the servant to the Creek for a bucket of water, in going for which she had to cross a paddock along a path road (which is used by the inhabitants generally,) leading to the Creek; the defendant met her and caused her to go back without the water; plaintiff then took a bucket and a can to obtain it himself, in going for which he was intercepted by the defendant, who caught him by the collar, saying, "you shall not go for water." The words and the action were simultaneous, and he continued to push him along violently, and endeavoured to push him in the Creek and down a deep precipice; plaintiff further stated that in consequence of seeing some time back a written notice, signed by the defendant, cautioning trespassers, he asked the defendant permission to be allowed to go in that direction for water, in reply to which the defendant used gross and filthy language. The defendant justified the assault as being merely sufficient force to remove the plaintiff from the ground on which he was trespassing, and denied most positively that he had used the language attributed to him. The Bench dismissed the case.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.—According to a notice in the *Gazette*, there is to be a sale at this place on the 31st instant, on which occasion the Police Barracks and Land is to be offered for sale. We trust that some enterprising manufacturer and capitalist will be the purchaser, for which purpose it is said to be well adapted with slight alterations.

THE WEATHER.—We have had some sharp frosty nights for the last ten days past; the days are warm and pleasant. The crops are in a promising condition from the effects of the late rain, and so far promise an abundant harvest.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On Thursday, July 11, the Anniversary Meeting of the District Committee of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel, was held at Penrith. Divine service was celebrated in St. Stephen's Church when a sermon was preached in aid of the funds, by the Rev. G. F. Macarthur, and a sum of £4 15s. 9d. collected.

The public meeting was afterwards held in the Court House, which was both numerously and respectably attended, the Rev. B. L. Watson, M.A., presiding.

The report, which was of a highly satisfactory nature, entered into a variety of details of local interest. It appeared that there were five schools in the district, one of which, that at Bringelly, was temporarily closed. The other four schools, however, had increased during the year, the average daily attendance at which was 227 children, an increase of six on the total number of last year.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Revs. J. Vincent, G. F. Macarthur, and J. Troughton; and Messrs. G. Cox, R. C. Lethbridge, M. C. Stephen, N. Norton, G. T. Clarke J. Perry, and — Jackson, and the Officers and Committee of the previous year were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. J. Perry in the room of Mr. C. York, resigned.

WINDSOR.

POLICE COURT.—Before Messrs. JOHN PANTON and JAMES ASCOUGH, J.P's. On Saturday last Mr. Rowland Hassall appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by the Chief Constable, for slaughtering cattle without paying the 3d. per head for so doing. This was a case of considerable importance, involving as it did a point of law which has been much canvassed. Mr. Hobbs, the Chief Constable, proved that he had gone to Mr. Hassall's place where the slaughter-house for which he held a license was situated, and was told by Mr. Hassall that "if I am to pay I will pay, but until you bring me to court and satisfy me that I am obliged to pay, I will not." This case was brought under the Act 5, William Fourth, No. 1, entitled "An Act for Regulating the Slaughtering of Cattle." The Chief Constable brought no witnesses, and upon his case being closed, Mr. Lambton for the defence urged three objections; first, that the Chief Constable had not proved his appointment as Inspector. Secondly, because he had not proved that Mr. Hassall held a license; and thirdly, because he had not proved the cattle so slaughtered had been "sold, bartered, or for shipping." Mr. Lambton then entered at a considerable length upon the merits of the case, contending that the Act above mentioned was passed before boiling-down was commenced, and consequently it could never have been contemplated by that Act that those who boiled down for their own use could by any possibility be included in it. The Bench came to the conclusion that the first of the objections was fatal, as well as the second, and dismissed the case: but in doing so Mr. Panton stated that it was upon technical grounds alone.

THE POLICE.—On Saturday last the Chief Constable brought a charge against one of the constables in the police force, which was fully proved against him, of having been drunk. He would have pressed the charge more stringently against the constable but for the fact that he has a wife and a large family, in consideration of which the Chief Constable put in a good word, and he was only fined a month's pay. We hope that the constable, who appears very penitent, will apply to the Bench for a remission of the fine and that the Bench will grant it, as the infliction of the fine, if carried into effect, would entail upon a whole family possible starvation, and as he is not a man of vicious or ill-disposed habits, we have no doubt but the lesson now given him will be useful. We cannot refrain, whilst under this head, from giving that due meed of praise to our Chief Constable to which he is most justly entitled. Various were the surmises as to what he would be previously to his arrival here, and some parties were anxious to prejudice the minds of people against him. We can state with truth, in which the public will bear us out, that as far as our experience goes there never was yet in Windsor a more efficient officer. We trust that this appearing in your valuable columns, will be an encouragement to him to steadfastly maintain that character which he has gained; it will never be unappreciated. He also stated that of which we were already satisfied, that some of the public-houses were nothing more than brothels, and that he was determined to put them down at the next licensing meeting.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT OF REQUESTS.—There were no cases of any importance in this Court. The list consisted of one continued case and five new ones. One of the new cases may be usefully stated: Constable Thomas Phillips had entrusted some stock to the care of one Walmsley, and it having been proved that such was the case, and that upon demand being made they were not forthcoming, he recovered the sum of £3 odd.

THE WEATHER.—We are glad to be able to state that the weather has been very favourable, and everything consequently looks very well.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE DRY LAND OF THE EARTH.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

THE present and future state of the dry land of the earth, when considered in connexion with human existence, becomes a subject for the most profound contemplation, as being the most prominent feature in the present political condition of the world.

In Europe, and also in many parts of Asia, population presses upon the production of food, that is, available land, no matter how or why it is so, is locked up; whether for want of roads and railways—whether from being in private hands, or in the hands of barbarous people whose presence renders it useless—be it either from want of security, from imposts, or from high rents, still it is locked up and unavailable; and this is the great fact which is disturbing the peace of the Eastern world, from London to Pekin. In consequence of a scarcity of food—the natural result of such a state of things—the poor look with envy on the rich, and socialism and communism prevail. The whole of Europe has been convulsed; and England at the one extreme of the old world, and China at the other, are on the eve of similar convulsions; and if it be not intended in the progress of development that some means should be presently forthcoming to remove the surplus population of Europe and Asia to the unpeopled tracts of America and Australia, a great destruction of human life by pestilence or warfare seems almost inevitable.

Although during the last twenty or thirty years man has made such rapid advances in knowledge and in science, and in the due appreciation of all those advantages which nature has bestowed upon and thrown around him, it is curious that he has not yet learned so to appropriate the waste dry lands, in a simple and natural manner, as to make them the ready means of relieving, by gradual deportation, those parts of the earth which are now too thickly peopled.

In Europe where there is a great deal too much of artificial existence, the scarcity of land available for cultivation has driven the population to manufactures and other similar pursuits, when they ought, had it been possible, to have been tilling the soil for the growth of food, the most urgent and natural occupation of man. The only remedy for this unnatural state, is the removal of the superabundant people to the unoccupied half of the globe.

What is wanted in the present state of the world is, more land to grow food upon; more people to cultivate it for food; and fewer people to manufacture; what is wanted is, that the manufacturing labourer should be enabled by obtaining his share of the waste lands of the nation to which he belongs, to proceed to the waste lands and grow his own food. It may be all very well for the colonies to cry out for agricultural labour only, or for the Wakefieldians to look merely to the establishment of wealth-creating colonies, making the rich richer and the poor poorer; but that is not the great requirement of the day. As, however, it is the inevitable fate of man, come when it will to spread over and occupy every square inch of the dry land of the earth, it is easy to perceive that every obstacle to the peopling of the whole of the waste lands, must, sooner or later, be broken down, and that their conversion into cultivated fields is merely a question of time, and must result as surely as any other progressive movement. If indeed, as may be anticipated, under the astoundingly rapid march of development, the preservation of human life is made still more certain than it now is, the time must soon arrive, when not only all the cultivateable portion of the dry land of the earth will be used for the production of human food, but even the very deserts will be made to yield food for the sustenance of man. It is fearful to reflect upon what may be the condition of mankind under such circumstances, some great change would be certain, but of what nature is in the hands of that incomprehensible Power which designed and set the vast machinery of the universe in action.

Reviewing thus the present and prospective state of the dry land and its inhabitants, it becomes evident that one of the most important—most imperative duties of all governments so fortunate as to possess waste land colonies, is to economise the alienation of their waste lands, however extensive they may be, to set the greatest store by them—to consider them as a most inestimable property, held in trust for the poor of the people they govern. So that, when in the parent state, the obtaining of sufficient money wages to buy food, fails, and there is no land available on which to grow food, the destitute labourer may receive his share; and availing himself of that great annihilator of time and space—steam—barter a portion of his share for his deportation, and flee to the colonies and live. A government having a greatly increasing population, should always be provided with waste lands for such a purpose, and husband it accordingly—not doing as was lately done by the British Government, give away the means [Vancouver's Island] of removing two or three hundred thousand people. Nor should the alienations be of such extent, or on such terms, as to prevent the lands from being readily appropriated for the benefit of the poor. This, at least, is a rational and proper arrangement to meet existing difficulties, until the colonies shall have become nations and then!—but the future may tell its own tale.

O*** J.

Sydney, June 14, 1850.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me a short space to inquire, for what reason the boundary Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the disputes between squatters, have refused to make known the tenor of these reports to the claimants interested. I had a boundary dispute which was inquired into seven months ago, and I am now entirely ignorant of the nature of the Commissioner's report thereon.

This secret method seems to me so contrary to the open manner in which our other Courts are conducted, that I should like to see some reason assigned for such an unusual proceeding. Hoping some able pen will take up the subject,

A SQUATTER.

PRIVILEGE v. ABUSE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Are the privileges of the Legislative Council definable, or do they amount to this; that an M.C. may do as he pleases, and attack anything or anybody with impunity? The practice of assailing private character has lately become a favourite one with some honorable gentlemen, and it is quite time that some means should be taken of putting a stop to their gallop—under the shelter of an assumed privilege, they think themselves at liberty to gratify their personal enmities without end or measure, and scarcely a debate occurs in which some private individual is not held up to ridicule and contempt. The practice is un English and unmanly—and I confidently predict it will not be allowed to prevail amongst us. We elect our representatives to discharge their duties honestly and fearlessly, but not to become slanderers and traducers.

I do not wish to be personal myself—indeed I have a great horror of personalities—but I must say that my friend Mr. Wentworth is not one bit better than a common scold, and like all these amiable characters he is coarse and vehement in proportion to the badness of his cause. Only touch him on the raw—hint at 300,000 acres monopolised by one man—the injustice of fourteen years' leases to the squatters—or any other tender point, and he'll fly at you and tear you to pieces with the remorseless ferocity of an aggravated Kamtschatkan bear.

Just look over the debates in your journal of this morning, and see how he attacks poor Mr. Fisher, because he happened to have interfered in some way with Mr. Wentworth's attempt to enjoy to his own use and benefit some third or fourth part of the small island of New Zealand.

But really, gentlemen, jesting apart, it is unfair and ungenerous in members of Council to screen themselves behind their pretended privileges, and then attack inoffensive, absent, or defenceless persons. You would confer a benefit on the public by lending your potent aid to the abolition of this intolerable and daily increasing grievance.

ANTI-PRIVILEGE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—By your answering the following questions in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

A landlord suing for rent due by the tenant, and that tenant having let unfurnished rooms to another party having *hired* furniture, is it possible for the landlord, having a knowledge thereof, to seize on that furniture?

[Yes.—EDS.]

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JULY 19.—William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Tinley, from Wellington the 7th instant, and Queen Charlotte's Sound the 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Warren, Dr. Edmonston, R.N., Mr. Wilson, Mr. Raine, and Mr. Hartley.

DEPARTURES.

July 19.—Susan, brig, 220 tons, Captain Jones, for Kawau *via* Newcastle, in ballast.

July 19.—Eagle, steamer, 150 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Gore, Mrs. Gore, Mr. Henry Jeffreys, Mr. and Mrs. Meehan and servant, Captain Louis Hope, Mr. T. D. Moffatt, Miss Anderson, Mr. Charles Sidey, and 15 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Comet, for Port Cooper; Christina, for Melbourne; Gazelle, for London.

CLEARANCE.

July 19.—Ann Mary, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Brown, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. M'Alister, Mr. Ansell, D. Smith, J. Small, and J. White.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 19.—Australia, 45, Williams, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Currency Boy, 41, M'Neil, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Rose, steamer, 172, Harden, from Morpeth, with 87 trusses hay, 42 casks tallow, 300 bushels grain, 200 hides, 48 pigs, 16 bales sheepskins, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 19.—Lass o' Gowrie, 17, Martin, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Currency Lad, 21, Spier, for Port Stephens, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

July 19.—William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Tinley, from Wellington: 8000 feet pine boards, 17 casks black oil, Captain Tinley; 6 tons wool-lashing, 10 tons flax, M. E. Murnin.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Gazelle, this day, at noon.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—By the Bank of England, on Tuesday evening, at 6.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Scotia, on Monday evening, at 6.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS.—July 9. William, schooner, 62 tons, Freeburn, master, from Sydney. 10. Iris, cutter yacht, 75 tons, Captain Henderson, R.N., from Plymouth February 24th, St. Helena April 24th, and Cape of Good Hope May 25th. Passengers—Mrs. Henderson, four children and four servants. 11. Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, G. Gilmore, commander, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.—July 10. Rajah, for Hobart Town; Flying Fish, for Hobart Town.

The William was wind bound in Twofold Bay for two days; she left there on the 2nd instant, in company with the Phantom and Fanny Fisher, bound for Adelaide.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SYLVANUS.—The William, from Sydney, spoke the Miranda on the 6th, off Hogan's Group, which vessel reported the total loss of the above schooner, in the west channel, Port Albert; she was coming out at the time; we are unable at present to give further particulars.

The Iris brings a small mail from England, one from St. Helena, and one from the Cape of Good Hope. She spoke no vessels on her passage, but reports a barque standing to the north off the Leeuwin, on the 26th ultimo.

Captain Henderson, R.N., with his lady and family, arrived in Hobson's Bay yesterday in his beautiful yacht the Iris, from Plymouth, having made a very pleasant passage, calling at the Cape de Verdes, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope. We do not flatter, nor exceed the bounds of truth, when we state that a smarter vessel never entered Port Phillip Heads; her model and fittings would be well worthy the attention of our colonial shipbuilders, as we understand from Captain Henderson she was built by the Messrs. White, of Cowes, and considered there, where all are good, one of the best and fastest sailers, having won in her time several prizes.

PORTLAND.

ARRIVAL.—July 8. Princess Royal, brig, Cairncross, master, 130 days from London.

By the arrival of the Rose we learn that the miners, at Newcastle, are at work in earnest. The Julindur has upwards of 500 tons coals on board, and the other vessels would be supplied in a few days. There were a number of coasters lying wind bound, at Newcastle, all loaded with coals.

The Lady Margaret, for Calcutta, with 200 tons coals, left Newcastle last Saturday.

The Lady Clark, for New Zealand, had completed taking in her cattle, and would sail this day (Saturday). The Sir John Byng, Thomas and Henry, Sarah, and Cadet, were waiting their turns to go under the shoot.

The Gazelle will sail for London this afternoon if the weather is moderate. The Simlah is nearly a full ship, and expected to sail on Saturday next. Several other vessels have their dead weight on board, but the wool comes in so slowly at this time of the year that their date of sailing is uncertain.

The Albion will sail on Tuesday, to load with coals at Newcastle, for Hongkong. The Osprey will also load at Newcastle, for the west coast of South America.

The William Alfred has had an excellent run of eight days from Queen Charlotte's Sound. On Wednesday afternoon she spoke the barque George, for London, out from this port four days, about 350 miles off the land.

H.M.S. Meander would proceed from Auckland to Tongataboo and the South Sea Islands.

NEW ZEALAND FISHERIES.—The whalers had commenced operations, having captured 15 humpbacks, and tried out 50 tuns oil. Of these, Murray's party at Long Point had taken ten, realising 33 tuns oil; Joseph Carrol's party, Pleasure Bay, three and 9 tuns oil; and Ellis's party, Mahia, two and 8 tuns oil. The Fortitude, of Hobart Town, put into this port from the whaling grounds, with 22 tuns sperm oil, and 10 tuns black oil. She is last from Pigeon Bay, having left that port on the 20th June, and has come on here to procure some good practical whalers. Her master reports whales to be very numerous off the coast.—*Wellington Independent.*

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—We are gratified to report the arrival of our old friend, Captain Cairncross. The Princess Royal rounded the Laurence this morning, and came to anchor between 9 and 10 A.M., making the voyage out in about 130 days. The first direct arrival from Great Britain with cargo, and the commencement of an import trade direct with the mother country to the port of Portland Bay is an epoch in the history of our district. She has brought no mail, and the file of papers which we have received by her is not of late dates. Her cargo is principally for Portland; the Launceston cargo not being sufficient to ballast her. About seven thousand packages are consigned to the merchants of this port. Captain Cairncross sighted a barque off the Leeuwin, supposed to be the Fanny from Adelaide to the Cape.—*Portland Guardian, July 8.*

SHIP LETTERS.—The following ship letters have been detained in the Sydney General Post Office in consequence of the sea postage thereon not having been paid:—T. J. Dent Andrew, Esq., Ribston-hall, Yorkshire; Mrs. Foster, 10, Eden place, London; Richard Duncan, 43, Lime street, London; Mrs. James, Sunny Bank, Newport, Wales; William Lenahan, Cape of Good Hope; Mrs. Littlehales, Shalstone, Bucks; Mrs. H. Rainback, 8, Park-terrace, Greenwich; James Taylor, care of Grant Brothers, Manchester; John Tettinghaste, Breik Cune, London; Mr. Thompson, care of Charles Cobb, Dublin; Miss Ward, for Mr. Skeffington, Dublin, Ireland. JAMES RAYMOND, Postmaster General.

POLICE BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. James Chambers to be Chief Constable at Wagga Wagga.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		SUN rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn.	even.
20	SATURDAY	6 59	5 1	3 42	4 20
21	SUNDAY	6 58	5 1	4 57	5 31

Full Moon, 3·28 P.M. July 24.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JULY 20,

WILL be presented the admired Play, entitled THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. Governor Heartall, Mr. Rogers; Frank Heartall, Mr. Hydes; Malfort, Mr. Arabin; Captain Woodley, Mr. J. Howson; Ferret, Mr. Spencer; Timothy Quaint, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. Malfort, Mrs. Rogers; Widow Cheerly, Mrs. Guerin; Mrs. Fidget, Mrs. Gibbs; Julia, Miss W. Griffiths; Susan, Miss Hart. To be followed by the Interlude of WHO SPEAKS FIRST? To conclude with the Farce, entitled SLASHER AND CRASHER. Mr. Benjamin Blowhard, Mr. Rogers; Mr. Sampson Slasher, Mr. F. Howson; Mr. Christopher Crasher, Mr Hydes; Lieutenant Brown, Mr. Arabin; Miss Dinah Blowhard, Mrs. Gibbs; Rosa, Mrs. F. Willis.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE CASE OF MR. ALDERMAN THURLOW.

THIS case, of which we noticed the principal facts shortly after their occurrence, now about four months ago, would not have occupied our attention again had it been allowed by others to slumber in the oblivion into which it had sunk, and which, for the sake of the parties more immediately concerned, was its best retreat. As regards Mr. THURLOW, the Government, and the public, the case had been closed and disposed of. That gentleman had been charged, officially and in writing, with improper conduct; a copy of the charge had been transmitted to him; he had made his defence; his defence had been deemed unsatisfactory; and he had been visited with suitable punishment. Mr. THURLOW could neither recall the wrong he had done, nor reinstate himself in the position from which he had been removed. The Government could not retract the decision they had advisedly and deliberately pronounced. And the public were perfectly satisfied that justice had been done. Here, then, to all intents and purposes, the case ought to have rested.

But here, it seems, the case is not to rest. One of the parties mixed up with it has thought proper to rouse it from its slumbers, and to obtrude it once more upon public attention. Happening to be a member of the Legislature, he has taken advantage of that accident not only to drag from the official archives the papers in which the transactions of the case are recorded,* but virtually to put the Executive upon their trial for the course they have taken in disposing of the case!

The offence for which Mr. THURLOW was superseded from the Commission of the Peace is stated by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, in the letter conveying to him the final decision of the Government, to have consisted in his "having acted as a practising attorney in a criminal case, instituted in the Police Court, in which he was in the habit of sitting in his Magisterial capacity." The fact has not been denied—or rather, Mr. THURLOW has himself admitted it. The only question for consideration, therefore, is, did this conduct deserve the punishment with which it was visited? We believe the profession to which Mr. THURLOW belongs would give an almost unanimous answer in the affirmative. All honourable and right-minded attorneys are sensitively alive to the truth, that such conduct is as incompatible with their own professional dignity as it undoubtedly is with the pure and unsuspected administration of justice. And we are quite sure that in this feeling the public at large most entirely concur. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in his letter of the 15th April, justly observes, that "no Magistrate ought to be allowed to practice as an attorney in any case that comes before the Police Office; and if he does so he should be superseded in the Commission of the Peace;" and for this solid reason, that "if a practising attorney be permitted to act in any criminal case initiated at the Petty Sessions, either during its progress at the Police Office or subsequently, *there must be an end to all confidence in the proper administration of justice.*" One would have thought that no man having the least pretention to honesty and common sense could hesitate to admit all this; and in admitting this, you admit that the Executive were perfectly right in erasing Mr. THURLOW's name from the list of Magistrates.

But Mr. G. R. NICHOLS not only refuses to admit any thing of the sort, but calls upon the Legislative Council to declare the conduct of the Government to have been, in this matter, "wholly unwarrantable, unconstitutional, and unjust."

We must take the liberty of expressing our conviction that the epithets here applied by the honorable gentleman to the proceedings of the Government, are strictly applicable to his own, both in moving for the production of the papers, and in giving notice of the resolutions which he intends to found upon them. The Message conveying the papers contains a protest, namely:—"In forwarding these documents, HIS EXCELLENCY deems it proper to observe, that the opinions forwarded by the Crown Law Officers to the Government being always considered to be of a confidential nature, he must guard himself from having his compliance with the wishes of the Council in the present instance drawn into a precedent for further applications of a similar nature." The protest might, as we think, have gone somewhat further, declaring that the right of appointing and superseding Justices of the Peace, being one of the undoubted prerogatives of the Crown, the practice of calling upon the Executive, by addresses of this nature, to explain the reasons for which the prerogative has been exercised in particular cases, is clearly "unconstitutional," and therefore "unwarrantable and unjust."

But in the present instance there are particular reasons for imputing at least one of these epithets to the conduct of the mover. The mover, as we have already intimated, is mixed up with the transactions upon which he presumes to volunteer a judicial opinion. Let us state the particulars in the words of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. "It appears," says the honorable and learned gentleman, "that the prisoner in question was charged with robbery, and was apprehended by the police on that charge. He was lodged in one of the receiving watch-houses in the usual manner. The charge entered in the book of the watch-house was *robbery of* £40. Almost immediately after PATRICK ERWIN was placed in the watch-house, he was visited there by Alderman THURLOW, and subsequently by Alderman BROWN. The latter gentleman then took it on himself to admit him to bail for his appearance at the Police Office on the day following, and made an order to that effect. In doing so, he acted wholly without any legal authority. What is called *Watch-house Bail* is granted by the constables themselves, not by Justices, and only in trifling misdemeanors against the Police Act; but in a case of felony, a Justice has no such power to admit to bail in the watch-house in the manner adopted by Alderman BROWN. In fact, it amounted to "an escape" in the constable who discharged ERWIN on Alderman BROWN's illegal order." Here we have both the fact and the law. The fact is admitted by Mr. BROWN; the law we are content to take on the professional and official authority of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

And what is Mr. BROWN's defence? Why, that before issuing his illegal order he had consulted Mr. G. R. NICHOLS, who advised him that "he should not be overstepping his duty in giving bail under such circumstances;" and that thereupon the order was issued. It is clear, therefore, that although Mr. NICHOLS is not formally included in the charge brought before the Executive, he is a party in the case, and a very prominent party. He is Mr. BROWN's scapegoat, the "*moral* blame" having been transferred by the Government from that unlearned gentleman to his *il*legal adviser. And yet, being a party, and a party so deeply implicated in this particular violation of the law, Mr. NICHOLS has the effrontery to set himself up as a person competent to re-judge the whole case, and to censure the Government for having done that which, under the circumstances, no Government could have refused to do, without a culpable neglect of its duty to the public. If the honorable gentleman's procedure is not in all respects "unwarrantable," and, we might add, audacious, and, to the Council, the Executive, and the community, offensive and insulting, we have yet to learn the meaning of the words.

* These papers will be found in our third page.

DR. LANG'S PAMPHLET.

WE have procured a copy of this pamphlet, of which, as it appears to have been, to avoid stirring up electioneering opposition, suppressed, we proceed to give some account. In the outset we have to correct one little misstatement with respect to ourselves, which the reverend gentleman has made. He is not contented with complaining of what he designates the unprincipled opposition of the Daily Press of Sydney; but he says that the "*Sydney Herald* has incessantly held him up to public reprobation as little better than a common swindler or convicted felon." This he asserts has been our "uniform treatment of him for years past." In this allegation Dr. LANG has manifested the same recklessness by which he has put truth repeatedly in hazard. We confidently deny that we ever held up Dr. LANG to the world as a swindler or dishonest man, until the latest of all his transactions, his double appropriation of the Moreton Bay Land Order. Even then we did not characterise him as such—we only gave the facts as they appeared in the evidence, and stated the conclusion which competent persons drew from them, namely, that the second assignment of that Order was a fraud. Previous to our knowledge of this transaction we had described him as an arrogant, intolerant, scheming charlatan, deceiving himself by his vanity, and deceiving others by his vain projects, which he had neither temper, judgment, influence, or any other means to carry out. In regard to pecuniary transactions the worst we said of him was that he was as reckless of other people's money as of his own. When the famous affair of the Land Order came out, by which his character was much more damaged than by any thing we had or could have uttered—for, as usual, it is by their own conduct that people are most injured in reputation—we could not avoid (having seen Dr. LANG's instructions to Mr. PETTIGREW, wherein the former directed the land to be given to certain persons named as depositors of corresponding sums of money in his hands) coming to the same conclusion as the Crown Law Officers did, in regard to the subsequent disposal of that order to Messrs, LYALL and BAWTREE, but all we said was, that one or other of the parties would be "disappointed." It was by the learned gentlemen above mentioned that the word "fraud" was used. Even after this, when we found that notwithstanding the strong clear terms of the letter to PETTIGREW, and of other documents which we published, it was still more than doubtful whether the immigrants per Lima were entitled to the land apportioned to them by any better right than the immigrants in Dr. LANG's other ships, we hastened to explain, so far as it was intelligible and explicable, that somewhat more lenient version of the case.

Having thus discharged our duty to ourselves, we come to notice a few other statements in Dr. LANG's pamphlet, in which he gives a narrative of his proceedings in the United Kingdom, and a scheme for future proceedings.

It is melancholy to observe that Dr. LANG had been sixteen months at home engaged in unparalleled exertions, and "had expended a comparatively large amount in printing, travelling expenses, advertisements, and the rent of halls and lecture rooms, and had not (he found) made a single step in advance." He, however, continued his efforts, particularly his letters in the *British Banner*, and thereafter renewed his lectures throughout the three kingdoms. The variety of companies, however, which were projected by him, and of which he proposed himself as General Agent and Controller, were all abandoned for want of support, and evidently of subserviency to his peculiar and impractical views, and no result was obtained, except the emigration to Moreton Bay and Port Phillip, in the Fortitude and Larpent, and succeeding vessels.

The inducements by which Dr. LANG effected this Emigration have been sufficiently adverted to. We may add, however, that it is clearly shown by the correspondence between Dr. LANG and his quasi-supporters on the one hand, and the SECRETARY OF STATE's Office on the other (which correspondence lies on the table of the Legislative Council), that the former parties were officially and distinctly told, as early as September, 1847, that no land would be given in consideration of the passage money of emigrants—that if money were deposited for the purchase of land, free passages would be given to emigrants nominated by the depositors and approved by the Commissioners of Emigration. Dr. LANG, however, stipulated that he and he only should have the selection of the emigrants, and should manage the transport of them to the colony—that large tracts of land in situations to be chosen by him should be *reserved* for his company not yet formed, until he should find it convenient to make his particular selections out of these tracts, and that then the passage moneys of immigrants conveyed by him to the colony should be reckoned as payment. He also insisted on having the absolute control of the Company at home and abroad. These conditions formed the main features of the proposals which he made, or induced others on his account to make for him, however slightly varied they might be in minor respects. The office gave him of course uniformly the same answer.

In the face of the documents proving what we have just stated, Dr. LANG asserts in his pamphlet, that Mr. HAWES assured him that "the Local Government, which had full power to do so, would make an allowance in land at the minimum price equivalent to the cost of the passage-money" of any emigrants the DOCTOR might send out to Moreton Bay; and "on this understanding the sums which the emigrants paid towards the cost of their passage were held as payments for land, the passage to be considered free;" and of course we suppose these sums fall to be returned to them. Surely Dr. LANG has been in a dream all along. Previous to the sailing of the Fortitude, Dr. LANG wrote to the office claiming that his Moreton Bay Emigrants (who, by-the-bye, knew as much about growing cotton as any other Englishmen and no more) might be regarded in the same light as the foreign vine dressers, for whom a bounty of £18 a head was allowed for a limited time for the sake of promoting the culture of the wine grape by persons who understood it. He made this application and received a denial, qualified by a repetition of what he had been formerly told, that free passages would be given by the Commissioners in their own ships to persons of the approved classes. The "Colonial Ordinance," too, to which he alludes in his letter to Mr. PATTIGREW, seems to have reference to this arrangement in favour of winegrowers. But that he should retain this notion from October, 1848, till June, 1850, in defiance to the repeated refusals of the Downing-street officials, is the most unaccountable "psycological curiosity" we have heard of for a long time. If it be true, as Dr. LANG alleges, that the gentlemen in the Colonial Office "are fools and incapables, men who seem as utterly bereft of reason as if they had been indiscriminately taken from the cells of a madhouse,"—what can we say of the DOCTOR himself?—that he has exhibited absolute wisdom?

These obstructive fools and idiots occasioned to Dr. LANG "so much chagrin and vexation, that he resolved to have nothing more to do with them, and to throw himself, so far as the claims of the intending emigrants by the two remaining vessels were concerned, on the colony and THE FUTURE." In other words he would chance it—in for a penny, in for a pound,—and the farther in, the deeper. His "engagements to obtain land for the emigrants," whose expectations he has thus put to the hazard of the die, he "expects to be enabled to fulfil to the letter." So does the gambling 'prentice who stakes his master's money. By-and-bye we shall see his plan.

In the DOCTOR's several projects of Joint Stock Companies, he was (as we have said) to be not only the first figure himself, but all the other figures were to be put in their places by him. The English were to subscribe their money, but that was all. Dr. LANG could never consent to any London Board of Management, and the Colonial Board were to be of his nomination, "and so there was an end of the matter." And no wonder.

In the plan brought forward in this pamphlet the same principle prevails. The colonists are to be shareholders; Dr. LANG, in consideration of his past efforts, expenses, and engagements, is to have a number of shares allotted to him gratis; Dr. LANG, and his son, Mr. GEORGE D. LANG, are to be manager and secretary; and the agent, already selected by Dr. LANG in Glasgow, is to continue agent. All that Dr. LANG has yet done in furtherance of emigration objects "was done merely as a preliminary to the formation of a Company that should act upon the same principle, and carry out the same plan to an unlimited extent." He "never expected that the emigration he was promoting would pay itself;" but "the loss can easily be met, without detriment to any party, simply by an allotment of shares."

As everything that passed through Dr. LANG's mind, or hands, is in his opinion of great importance, some of his confessions are curious. We have seen that for sixteen months he "made not a single step in advance." After that he appears to have changed his tactics and his tack. From the loose declamation of the platform he descended to details of business, in which however his deficiencies became too glaring for success. Innumerable Companies, little and great, local and ecumenic, were essayed, but proved all abortive. Then, "having publicly pledged himself never to return to Australia unless he should succeed, and being seriously of opinion that he should have to go to the United States a disappointed man," he determined, as a final effort, upon the Port Phillip and Clarence River scheme of emigration, the peculiarity of which was to disregard the regulations of Government, and to lavish promises to individuals of definite quantities of land which he had not to give. To assist this imposition he used another means, which is best described by himself.

"I was often asked during my stay in England, how I was supported during this expensive and protracted agitation, and the question was usually answered by the enquirer himself, in such terms as the following:—'Of course you are a Delegate from the colony, and have funds to draw upon there?' And as I perceived that this idea did no harm, but rather the reverse, to the cause in which I was embarked, *I allowed it to pass uncontradicted.*" Thus, and by his nomination of eight Scotch gentlemen of Port Phillip as a Provisional Committee, and by other equally creditable devices, he persuaded the people who listened to him as intending emigrants, if he could not capitalists as shareholders in his concerns, that he had it in his power to fulfil these extraordinary engagements.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a report of the Board of National Education during the past year.—Ordered to be printed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY also laid upon the table copies of certain correspondence which had taken place between the Government and the Directors of the Railway Company.—Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from seventy-nine residents in the district of Orange, praying for an increase of police protection.—Received.

(The honorable member gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next, to move a reference of this petition to the Police Committee.)

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from 260 residents in the district of Bathurst, praying for a repeal of the postage charge upon newspapers.—Received.

Mr. MOOR presented a petition from a number of settlers in the Port Phillip district, praying that some stringent measure might be adopted to stay the progress of catarrh by the total destruction of diseased flocks, and pointing out that compensation might be awarded to the sufferers by such a measure through the medium of a small addition to the capitation tax on sheep.—Received.

Mr. MOOR presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Port Phillip, praying for a renewal of the Preferable Lien Act.—Received.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Mr. DONALDSON moved that a Select Committee, consisting, with the mover, of seven members, be appointed, to inquire into and report upon the probability or otherwise of this colony obtaining the advantages of Steam Communication with Europe, by way of Singapore, by any arrangements to be made by the Home Government: And that it be an instruction to that Committee to inquire into and report upon.—1. The expediency of withdrawing the vote of £6000 a-year, which has now for four years been held at the disposal of the Home Government for this purpose without effect. 2. The propriety of appropriating £6000 a-year out of the General Revenue of this colony, as a bonus to any person or body of persons who will accomplish this great object by private enterprise. 3. The expediency of appropriating all the postages directly derived from this mode of communication with India and Europe to the same object in the same way. 4. The modifications necessary in the present Postage Law of New South Wales for this purpose. The Committee to consist of Captain P. P. King, R.N., Commander John Lamb, R.N., James Macarthur, Esq., the Speaker, the Colonial Secretary, and William Charles Wentworth, Esq. In making this motion his main object was to inquire into the position in which the important question of Steam Communication to this colony at present stood, and to do this it would be unnecessary for him to detain the House at any great length. The early history of the question, and the vote for £6000 a-year in aid of carrying out this great object, were so thoroughly understood by the House, that it would be a waste of time to go over them again. He should, therefore, in the first instance, allude briefly to the difficulties by which the question was surrounded, and which, in some measure at least accounted for the delay and disappointment which had been occasioned. It was perhaps to be expected that the residents in the interior of the colony would not take any great interest in this question, imagining perhaps that they would not be immediately affected by it. Indeed, even in the metropolis, except by a few mercantile men, the great advantage of steam communication was regarded with apathetic indifference. He regretted this deeply, as it had materially served to postpone a measure fraught with incalculable benefit to the colony. No doubt that this was not a measure which would shower down great profits on the colonists, but it would be another link in that increasing chain which connected nation with nation, and which must eventuate in the equalization of profits. Facility of communication, by rendering capital stable and certain, would also give stability to commerce, and fix a fair exchangeable value on commodities of all descriptions. He must therefore again express regret that the colonists had not come forward with a stronger expression of their feeling in favour of this enterprise, for if they had done so it would have been strengthening the hands of the Secretary of State to carry such an enterprise into operation. But another and stronger obstacle had been opposed, in the jealousy which had been displayed by other colonies who imagined that they had conflicting interests in this matter with those of the older and wealthier colony of New South Wales. It was proposed by the House to the Home Government to establish steam communication by a route which would come direct to Sydney, but the colony of New Zealand wished to take precedence and to have it by a route which would come direct to that colony. South Australia and Van Diemen's Land had also their jealousies, and he believed that parties interested in those colonies had been heard to say that they would even take the Cape route, the longest, most dangerous, and most expensive, rather than that Sydney should be made the head quarters of this enterprise. Thus the great interest of all was sacrificed to the paltry jealousy of each. He contended that the line to Sydney direct was undoubtedly the most desirable. It was proved to be so by the most eminent authorities; and besides this, it was not to be forgotten that New South Wales was the oldest, the most populous, and the most wealthy of the Australian colonies, and had been the first to seek this important benefit, and to offer to assist in bringing it to her shores. He would briefly state the position of the steam question as it at present stood. In the year 1846 the Council voted the sum of £6000 in aid of the establishment of steam communication between England and New South Wales. A similar vote was passed for 1847, 1848, and 1849; and however great their mortification might be, when they found their first offer neglected, that mortification was increased when these repeated offers seemed to bring them no nearer to a satisfactory arrangement. When the papers respecting this subject were sent in to the Lords of the Admiralty on 15th February last, there were four tenders sent in, which were as follows:—The first was a joint tender of the Royal Mail West India Company and the Pacific Company to perform the service, via Panama, by screw steamers. They proposed to build five screw steamers, and the amount of their tender was £80,000. The second tender was from the General Screw Steam Company, who proposed sailing screw steamers of 1200 tons, and 200 horse power, via the Cape. The amount of this tender was £60,000. The third tender was put in by a Mr. Beamish, with Mr. C. D. Hay—it proposed to effect a communication, by screw steamers, between Singapore and Sydney through Torres Straits. The terms of the tender were £24,000. The fourth tender was that of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and it was one that, being connected with future arrangements for the conveyance of the Indian mails, it was somewhat difficult to put an exact price upon it. The company proposed to sail their ships on the outward route via King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Phillip, calling inside the heads only, to Sydney, thence on the homeward route to Moreton Bay, Cape York, Copang, Batavia, and Singapore. These were the four tenders which had been sent in, but the first three were not entertained; the first because it was too expensive, the second because the route was deemed unsuitable, and the third because it was well known its projectors would never be able to carry it into effect. The fourth tender, however, that of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was entertained, and it was with that alone with which they had to do. There was, however, some difficulty in carrying out the plan proposed by this Company. It was proposed by them to take the mails from Bombay to Suez, and thence to Singapore and on to Sydney. The East India Company, however, seemed disinclined to give up the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to Suez, which was the first impediment in the way of the negociation. The next was, that the expense would be a large one. But they must remember that the first tender made by this Company was for £60,000. The Home Government offered £14,000, which with the £6000 offered by this colony, made £20,000, and at the time the Colonial Secretary estimated the amount of postages directly derived from this mode of communication at £20,000, and this sum it was proposed should be applied to the furtherance of the object. If then, when the tender was £60,000, it was shown that the expense could have been easily borne, how great the mortification would be when it was as it were brought fully within their means. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, it was well known, were fully able to accomplish this undertaking. Their large capital secured confidence in them, while they were well supplied with steamers, and could set the line in operation at once. Why then should the British Government withhold its encouragement from an undertaking so great, so important, so national as this? Contrast their conduct, in respect to steam navigation to the Australian colonies with other actions of theirs. It was only last year that a sum of £30,800 was voted for the slaughter of the Dyacks in the colony of Borneo. Much complaint had been made in Parliament respecting the appropriation of a sum of money like this for the slaughter of human beings; and how much more noble and wise would it have been to have expended such a sum for the promotion of a great pacific commercial enterprise like that which he now sought to encourage. He had now explained how the matter at present stood. With regard to the route, the opinion which had been so repeatedly expressed by the Council after the most elaborate consideration and enquiry, was still upheld by the best authorities at home. He could state distinctly that Admiral Beaufort had reiterated his opinion that the route through Torres Straits, by Cape York and Moreton Bay, to Sydney, was by far the most desirable, and he also was informed from a source on which he could place perfect reliance, that Sir Charles Wood had stated that this was the route which the Government approved. The Peninsular and Oriental Company offered to send a steamer once a month by way of Port Leeuwin, touching at Adelaide, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip, and so on to Sydney; and he would particularly call the attention of the Committee — if it should be appointed—to this point. As the oldest and most important of these colonies, they had a right to expect that steamers would come direct to Sydney, if the line was equally advantageous with any other. Now, it was admitted by all that the route by way of Singapore was the shortest and most desirable route, and the Council contended that the route direct to Sydney was the best. Now, in the year 1846, the Council, on the recommendation of a select committee of the House, very properly voted a sum of £6000 a year in aid of the establishment of this line. Year after year this vote had been renewed; but it must be remembered, that it was voted for this purpose, and for this line—for this line, and for this line alone. It could not be presumed that the Council would, of its own free will, come forward and offer a sum like this to advance the interests of Western and Southern Australia; and while he disavowed, that in making this motion he had the slightest intention of inducing the Council in any degree to go from what they had promised in this matter, he hoped it would be borne in mind, that the vote was for direct communication with Sydney—and nothing else. He did not mean to say, that if another line were adopted, that New South Wales ought not to give something towards it. Whatever line was chosen it must bring benefit with it, but it would not bring the same benefit as this colony contemplated when it made its first offer, but if they could not have the best, they would willingly be ready to give what was fair and what they could afford for something worse. He would now succinctly state the points to which he hoped the Committee he had moved for, and which he trusted would be granted, would turn their attention. First, that they would state, that the £6000 which was offered in 1846, and every succeeding year, was still ready for the purpose for which it was originally offered; second that the Council were ready to vote a sum of money in favour of any line of steam communication to the Australian Colonies, according to the proportionate benefit it conferred on this colony. Third, as to whether it would not be better to put a limit on this offer. It was, when originally voted, proposed to be limited to three years, but it had been voted year after year, and yet it was unaccepted. He did not wish at once to withdraw that offer; he would vote the sum, but with the understanding that if not accepted in 1852 the Council would not be prepared to vote the whole sum (hear, hear.) The Secretary of State had, to back the claim of the colonists who had voluntarily made this liberal offer, the very highest authority in England. Admiral Beaufort decided in favour of this route, and he saw also another eminent authority in that Council who had repeatedly borne testimony in its favour, he alluded to his hon. friend Captain King. If this route were chosen, with all the merits of it laid bare, the Minister would carry with him the people and the Parliament of England. He wished these matters to be considered, because he hoped that the Council would show that this colony was not blinded, by the paltry jealousy which actuated the neighbouring colonies, to a sense of her true interests. New South Wales was the first colony which had brought this subject under the consideration of the Home Government—it was the first that had voluntarily offered to contribute towards carrying it out; but now, though New South Wales deserved the best, it was sought to treat it worst. The communication between Sydney and the southern colonies was now so rapid, that by making Sydney the head quarters they would have all that they have at present, while Sydney would get a little more. He was sorry that the Appropriation Act did not expressly state that the vote was for the line to Sydney direct. But he believed that it was for that alone that the money was voted. This was the intention of the Council—it was so expressed in the recommendations of the Report of the Select Committee; and he thought by the appointment of a Committee, to place permanently before the Home Government the points he had adverted to, the settlement of this question might be expedited. (Hear, hear.)

Captain KING begged to second the motion of the hon. member who had just sat down, who had gone so largely and so ably into the subject that he had left him little to say. But with the permission of the House he would beg to say a word or two as to the different routes, viz., the one known as the western route by Cape Leeuwin, and the northern route through Torres Straits by Cape York and Moreton Bay. When this subject was first brought under his attention, he had imagined that the western route was somewhat longer; but on coming to examine more closely, he found that they were as nearly as possible the same. There were, however, other objections to be considered besides the length of the route, and he had no doubt the expense of the western route would be considerably greater than that of the northern—as it would be found necessary to employ much larger vessels. From Singapore to the Straits of Sunda—there would be no difficulty to encounter, but from the Straits of Sunda to Cape Leeuwin, a distance of many degrees, throughout the year vessels would have to encounter strong head winds; he was aware that this would not have the effect of staying steam vessels altogether, but it must tend to delay them, and he therefore calculated that they would not progress in this part of the route at a greater speed than eight miles an hour. In consequence of this a coal depôt must be established, and the only place where it could be established would be at King George's Sound. The coal would have to be conveyed thither from this colony, and as it could not be taken in ballast, but must go as a cargo, it would be very expensive. The expanse of ocean through which the steamers would have to come by this route, would also, he thought, render the passage comparatively dangerous. He had calculated the distance of the route from Singapore to Sydney at 4,500 miles, which it would take twenty-two days to steam, and giving one day each at the four different places on the route for the convenience of postage, it would make the passage twenty-six days. He saw none of these difficulties on the northern route, which might be safely traversed by vessels of smaller size, and he regretted, with the honorable member for Durham, that so much delay had taken place in carrying out this great undertaking, and he attributed it principally to the powerful influence of the South Australian interest. Whilst he was in London, several meetings were held on the subject, and great endeavours were made to bring the matter in its proper light under the attention of the Government, and he felt bound to say in this respect that the Council was under great obligations to Mr. Desalis, not only for the time and trouble he had devoted to it, but for the contributions of his purse. Meetings in London were not got up without considerable expense, and he had been unsparing in every effort to forward this important undertaking. But as he said great hinderance had been caused by the South Australian influence. At one meeting a deputation was appointed to wait on Earl Grey, and so great was the difficulty they experienced in getting a hearing, that they had to wait for him in the lobby of the House of Lords. He cordially concurred in the statements expressed in the speech of the hon. member of Durham, and was happy to second the motion. (Hear, hear).

Mr. LAMB having had the honour of being a member of the Select Committee which sat on this subject in the years 1846 and 1848, felt bound to make a few observations on the resolutions now before the House, and he would principally allude to the appropriation of the £6000 voted by the House in aid of this important object. He had no hesitation in saying, that in recommending this vote the Committee intended, and it was so stated in their Report, that it should be appropriated to the purpose of navigating steam vessels direct to Sydney. If the Appropriation Act did not express this in so many words, it implied it, and he did not think the Council would be guilty of any breach of faith, if for the year 1851 this vote were not continued. He did not mean to say that the Council should not pay any sum in aid of the other lines; but if they were to be the last to receive the benefit, they ought to pay the lesser sum. With regard to the route, he had had a good deal of experience in these seas, and he was quite satisfied, that whatever line might be adopted in the first instance, ultimately the northern route must be established, not only for its superior rapidity, but because it would be a less expense.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: After the very able exposition of the subject which had been given in the addresses of previous speakers, he did not feel it necessary to detain the House at any great length. But after the very active part he had taken with respect to this subject in previous sessions, he did not think it would be his duty to give altogether a silent vote. He was appointed chairman to the Select Committee which sat on this subject in 1846; and after waiting in disappointment for two years, in the hope that the liberal assistance offered by the Council would have induced some satisfactory arrangement, in 1848 a second Select Committee was appointed, of which he also had the honour to be chairman. The second committee went over the same ground as the first, and arrived at the same conclusions. The Committee were unanimously of opinion, that the northern route was most desirable. The whole of the recommendations of both Committees were based on that route, and the £6000 offered by the Council was offered in contemplation of that route, and that route only. Without this recommendation had reference to this route there would have been no justification for burdening the funds of the colony to so large an extent. The Committee took a great deal of evidence from those who knew much of the navigation of Torres Straits, and that evidence in favour of the northern route was so strong that no interest ought to set it aside, and he found from the admirable surveys of these straits by Captain King, Captain Blackwood, and that eminent hydrographer Captain Owen Stanley, that the navigation of these straits was perfectly safe. That the numerous islands which dotted them were so accurately put down in the charts, that the straits were like a buoyed channel. Then the passage through the inland seas could be made in safety by small vessels. Sir Edward Parry, the Inspector of Steam Packets, had estimated that three steamers of about 600 tons, would perform the service at an expense of about £53,000. But if the route by Cape Leeuwin were chosen, it would be through open seas, when throughout the year they would be met by the south-east trade winds, and where consequently only the largest class of steam vessel could be employed. A coal depôt must be established at King George's Sound, to which it would be almost impossible to convey coals in the winter—and as sailing vessels would not go home by that route, they would have to be taken as cargo at an enormous expense. If the route through Torres Straits were chosen, one coal depôt at Cape York would suffice, and that depôt could be easily supplied from the coal mines at Newcastle by vessels proceeding by that route on their homeward passage to India or England. He was glad to see the subject again taken up, for convinced as he was of its great importance, it was adviseable it should be constantly kept before the home Government until it was finally carried out. He thought no one could doubt the immense advantages which the adoption of the line by Singapore would confer upon the colony. He believed the advantages arising from steam communication with the three Indian Presidencies would be as great as those from the regularity and dispatch of English postage. He was also glad that it was proposed to appoint a select committee, because as there had been four tenders sent in, before the report was brought up they might know what decision had been arrived at, and consequently what contribution the colony ought to make.

Mr. MACINTYRE addressed the House in a few almost inaudible sentences, the purport of which was understood to be, that he objected to the expenditure of any money for steam communication until the roads of the colony were put in repair.

Mr. DARVALL should be sorry to have it supposed that this Council would fail in doing what it had promised, and he was therefore glad to hear from the honorable mover that it was not intended to withdraw the assistance at once, but to give fair notice, that the assistance offered by this colony would be proportionate to the benefits it would derive from the line adopted.

After a few words from Mr. DONALDSON in reply, the resolutions were carried, and the address to His Excellency ordered to be presented by the Speaker.

COLONIAL DISTILLATION.

Mr. MARTIN obtained leave to withdraw the motion standing in his name, for leave to

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…ing in a Bill to reduce the Duties on Spirits distilled in the colony of New South Wales from grapes and grain of colonial growth.

PILOTAGE FEES.

Mr. NICHOLS moved that an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the amount collected in each year on account of inward and outward pilotage for the Harbour of Port Jackson, and how the same has been appropriated to the several pilots; the amount received for distance money and how appropriated; the amount of fines and stoppages from pilots and harbour masters for neglect of duty or otherwise, and how the same has been appropriated; the amount of fees received on account of removal of vessels in the Harbour of Port Jackson, as authorised by Schedule C of the Act of Council, 3rd William 4th, No. 6: these Returns to cover a period of five years previous to the 30th June, 1850. This information, he explained, was necessary for the Committee at present sitting with reference to the general question of pilotage.

Mr. LAMB seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: There could not be the slightest objection to give this information as far as possible. Part of it, however, must be obtained from the records of the Port Master's office.

The motion was put and passed, and the Address was ordered to be presented by the Speaker.

SETTLEMENT AT CAPE YORK.

Mr. NICHOLS moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, consisting of, with the mover, Captain King, Mr. W. Macarthur, Mr. Donaldson, the Speaker, and Mr. Cooper, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of forming a settlement at Cape York or its immediate neighbourhood. The course which had been taken, and the remarks which had been made by the honorable member for Durham, with reference to steam communication with the mother country, met with his most cordial and entire concurrence. That question had a good deal of connexion with the matter which he now had the honour to bring under the notice of the House. There was ample evidence before the House, that in the event of the northern route through Torres Straits being adopted, Cape York or its vicinity would be the best site for a coaling station. It was with the view, therefore, of ascertaining with precision the facilities afforded by that place for such a settlement, that he moved for an inquiry in committee. The inquiry was one which they might undertake with great advantage, particularly as they had among the members of that House a gentleman so well qualified as Captain King to give the best possible information with reference to this and similar subjects. (Hear, hear.) The situation of Cape York was so peculiarly important that it might fairly be termed the Gibraltar of the eastern seas. He understood also that Mr. [illegible]dwell had discovered at Wide Bay indications of an abundant coal field, from which the station might be supplied if it was not found more advantageous to transmit coals from the mines already opened by the vessels which passed through Torres Straits on their way to India. He had been told likewise that in its immediate vicinity there was a harbour of refuge affording sufficient accommodation for vessels of the largest size. In addition to these advantages they might be able, through the medium of such a settlement, to open a traffic with the natives of the Indian Islands. To show the extent and importance of this trade, he would draw their attention to some facts appended to the Report of a Committee of that House in the year 1843 having reference to the proposed overland route to Port Essington. Sir Gordon Bremer in his letter to Lord Stanley said—

The Malays, from Macassar, yearly visit Port Essington for the fishery of the trepang. Mr. Earle, in his letter dated in June last, mentions, that they were then there in considerable numbers, and had, unfortunately for themselves, brought more goods for sale, than they, the garrison, had money to buy; nothing in the shape of barter being in the possession of any of them; these people would have taken away a large quantity of piece goods and hardware, if any had been there, in exchange for their trepang and tortoiseshell. Their extreme desire for cotton goods, and tools, agricultural and handicraft, was shown when I was there; the chief of one of the proas offered me six large bags of rice for a common cotton window curtain.

Mr. Earle's report to the then Commandant of Port Essington, the following facts were detailed—

The produce of the Arru Islands consists chiefly of pearls, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, birds of Paradise, and trepang; but the trade of Dobbe (situate on the north side of the Island Wareid, and the chief resort of the foreign traders,) does not entirely depend upon the produce of Arru Islands alone:—The Bughis proas import large quantities of British calicoes, iron, hardware, muskets, gunpowder, &c., from Singapore, to obtain which, Dobbe is visited by the natives of Ceram, [illegible], New Guinea, and of all the adjacent islands, it being the only spot, in this part of the world, where British manufactures can be procured. The produce brought from New Guinea consists of nutmegs, tortoise[illegible] mother-of-pearl shell, ambergris, birds of paradise, ebony, cloves, and massay-bark, rosamald, odoriferous wood, and kaya buka, a wood much valued in Europe for cabinet work; British calicoes and [illegible] are the only articles taken in exchange for these by the proas of New Guinea. The closeness with which the native traders conceal their commercial transactions, even from each other, rendered it impossible for me to learn the amount of the exports and imports. Each Bughis proa imports to the amount of from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars, and at least one-half of the cargo consists of British goods. Taking the yearly average at thirty proas, and the amount of the import of each at the lowest above stated, this will give one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as the annual value of British goods imported at Dobbe. This appears a large amount, but upon examination, I am convinced, that it is rather under than above the actual value. In fact, the greater portion of our cotton manufactures sold at Singapore are consumed in the less civilized portion of the Indian Archipelago, where the natives prefer cheap goods, and gaudy patterns, while those of [illegible] select or prefer their own, or Indian manufacture, which, though dearer, are far more durable than ours. Of the timber of the Arru Islands, there are several species highly spoken of by the Bughis, who build their proas here, for its durability, and the ease with which it is worked. Although of immense size, the trees are almost invariably sound, and as they can be felled within a few yards of the beach, it is not impossible that timber may, at some future time, form a valuable article of export.

The present Survey Establishment, he believed, was sufficiently strong to make the necessary investigations if it should be thought fit to adopt this course. It would be a question, however, for the Committee to determine whether it would be better to do this or whether they should recommend the fitting out of an expedition for the purpose, at the cost of the Imperial Government. Such a settlement would undoubtedly be another step in the progress of civilization, another outpost of the great Australian nation which was destined to perpetuate the religion and the language of the Anglo-Saxon race in the southern hemisphere. It was by such steps as these—by pacific triumphs—by establishing educational institutions, and by fostering commercial enterprise, that Australia would become great, and never by the arms of its children being raised against their forefathers. (Hear, hear.) He had regretted to hear his honorable and learned friend the member for Sydney express opinions somewhat different to those which he so ably pronounced on a former occasion, and to which he would now beg leave to draw attention.

We ought to cast our glance forward on the period when we shall cease to be a dependency, and stand forth amongst the nations of the earth, enlightened and free. By the aid of this Institution I trust that when the hour of our deliverance draws nigh, it will be unstained by the torrents of blood which marked the severance of the American Colonies from the Parent State; that the glorious ensign of English freedom will never more be washed in the blood of free men, as was the case with that country, whose power has now become the shelter for the destitute of all countries—the home of the struggling patriot—the land, whose name is now the hope and destiny of nations. Never again [illegible] liberty may useless blood be shed. Never more may British bayonets be directed against British hearts, to compel them to a slavery their souls disdain. A better era has, I trust, arrived, and through the instrumentality of such Institutions as I am now advocating, a peaceful regeneration of the liberties of mankind will be effected. And when the hour of separation from our ancestral empire arrives, I humbly trust there will be no desolation of hearths, no separation of friends, no betrayal of trusts, no breaking of hearts. But while these trials are spared to individuals, with regard to the countries we may have no national feuds, no deadly animosities, no usurpation of power, no injustice or oppression. That if the hour must come, when we must part from the empire, we may part as the child from the parent, not to reciprocate animosities [illegible] differences, but to perpetuate benefits and blessings.

With this doctrine he wholly concurred, and whenever a new settlement should be formed, it would be principles such as these he hoped which would operate on the minds of its founders. (Hear, hear.)

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had no doubt that the enquiries of this Committee would prove the means of accumulating some valuable information. The expediency of forming a settlement at Cape York had not escaped the attention of the Colonial Government, but they had not been able to take any more active steps. In the first instance, it would have been premature to do so. They were first under the necessity of ascertaining whether the abandonment of Port Essington would not be succeeded by the occupation and settlement of Port Albany, which they originally believed would be the case. It had been now determined, however, that no such settlement should be formed at the cost of the British Government. In the year 1848 a Committee, of which he had the honour to be Chairman, reported in favour of a northern settlement, not only as a depôt for coal, but as a harbour of refuge. The report stated

The surveys which have been conducted by Captains King, Blackwood, and Stanley, and which are still being prosecuted by the last mentioned officer, have supplied much valuable information on the subject of the Navigation of Torres' Straits. One most important result has been realised from these surveys—the difficulties and dangers that were supposed to attend the navigation of the inner passage have been shown either to have no existence, or to be such as may, especially by a steam vessel, be easily avoided. It has been proposed to Her Majesty's Government that a settlement should be formed at Cape York. The geographical position of this spot is such as must render its occupation an object of paramount importance. It would serve as a military post commanding the channel of communication between the islands of the Indian Ocean and those of the South-eastern Pacific; the country around it is reported to be good, and capable of raising inter-tropical vegetables and fruits; it possesses fresh water, and in its immediate vicinity, at Port Albany, there is complete shelter and excellent anchorage. It was remarked by Lieutenant Yule that the natives in the neighbourhood were friendly, and appeared to be less barbarous in their habits than any other of the Australian aborigines. Were a settlement formed there, it would there can be little doubt, soon acquire considerable trade from the islanders and Malays engaged in the trepang fisheries. Your Committee would also remark, as a subject not altogether irrelevant either to the question of Steam Communication, or to the future growth of a settlement at Cape York, that the period is, probably, not very remote when a direct overland communication between the north eastern settlements of the colony and Cape York may be established. As a harbour of refuge, Port Albany would much more effectually answer such a purpose than Port Essington. To reach the latter, the crew of a vessel wrecked in the Straits have to traverse an extent of ocean of at least 600 miles, whereas Cape York is in immediate juxtaposition with the only dangerous part of the navigation of the Straits—nor is the site less eligible as a depôt for coaling, situate as it is nearly midway, and in the direct line between Sydney and Singapore. Ships proceeding to India for freight, which now are obliged to go in ballast would, for a very moderate rate, convey coals from Newcastle, where they may be shipped, of excellent quality, at 7s. per ton. As a vessel on her route to India would have neither to deviate from her proper track, nor be subjected to delay beyond the short period required for shipping and discharging the coal, the expense of freight would be exceedingly moderate, so as to allow of the coals being delivered at a rate probably under that suggested by the Comptroller of Machinery, viz., 25s. per ton.

It was only the expense which would attend such a course that had prevented the Government, more recently, from proposing to the House some definite plan with reference to the formation of such a settlement. They were unwilling, also to add to the already enormous expense of the survey department, and preferred waiting till some of the officers of this department could be detached from the surveys at present carried on in the squatting districts. There was another point affecting this question, however, which should not be lost sight of. There were certain indications which spoke plainly of an intention to found a distinct colony in the North. He had no official information upon this subject, but there could be very little doubt that a long period would not elapse without some such measure, and it would be more especially pressed upon the Imperial Government by the growing difficulties in England as to the distribution of criminals.

The motion was then put and passed.

MR. JOHN MORING.

Mr. DONALDSON moved, pursuant to notice, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of any communication by way of correspondence between the Government and their honors the Judges, within the last six months, on the subject of John Moring's case. That part of the notice which asked for the Judge's notes, was withdrawn.

The question was put and passed—the address to be presented by the Colonial Secretary.

POLICE.

Mr. NICHOLS moved, pursuant to notice, that the petition presented by him from the clerks of the Sydney Police Office, and the petition from the inhabitants of Picton, be referred to the Police Committee.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Two messages were presented from his Excellency the Governor.

No. 23, transmitting the draft of a Bill "to enable the Trustees of the Benevolent Society to sell and dispose of certain lands, and to apply the proceeds in aid towards the erection of additional buildings."

Ordered to be printed and taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

No. 24, suggesting an additional clause to the Perfumed Spirits Duties Bill.

Ordered to be printed and to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

ART UNIONS BILL.

This Bill was read a second time without discussion, and the House went into Committee upon it.

Clause 1. Voluntary association for disposing of works of art by lot, to be deemed legal, provided they have a charter deed or other instrument approved by Crown Law Officers, but that Government may revoke such charter if the objects of the Association should be perverted.—Carried.

Clause 2. Indemnity from prosecution to members of existing Art Unions, granted to 1st January, 1851.—Carried

Clause 3. Act may be amended during the present session.—Carried.

The Bill was then reported to the House, and the adoption of the Report was ordered to stand as an order of the day for Tuesday next.

SALE OF STOLEN HORSES RESTRICTION BILL.

The above Bill was read a second time, and the House went into Committee upon it.

Clause 1. No auctioneer to sell any horse, &c., unless he knows the vendor to be a person of good fame, &c., or unless he receives a certificate to that effect. The certificate and sale to be advertised.

This clause was opposed by Mr. NICHOLS, as being at variance with all ordinary principles, and tending to impose an unnecessary restraint on trade, without effecting the object in view. Although they had not looked properly into this Bill before allowing it to go into Committee, it appeared to be so objectionable that they ought not to proceed with it any further. He therefore moved that progress be reported, and leave asked for the Committee to sit again on that day six months.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR took a similar view.

Mr. MOOR thought the honorable mover (Dr. Dickson) had not been fairly dealt with. Any objection against the principle of the measure ought to have been urged against the second reading. There were, however, many objections against the measure, and perhaps it would be better that the proposal of the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs should be carried.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. DARVALL having expressed opinions adverse to the Bill, and an opinion that the Bill would utterly fail to impose the necessary check sought for upon the crime of horse-stealing,

Dr. DICKSON expressed his readiness to withdraw the Bill, remarking, however, that although this measure might not be sufficient for the purpose, it was highly desirable to have some measure for staying the progress of this crime in the southern districts.

After some further consideration the amendment was carried, and was subsequently affirmed by the House.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

The SPEAKER reported that His Excellency the Governor had assented, on behalf of Her Majesty, to the British Stamps Bill, the Juvenile Offenders Bill, the Melbourne Hackney Carriages Bill, and the Malt Liquors Bill.

REGISTRY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into committee upon the above Bill, the object of which was to place in the hands of the Resident Judge at Melbourne a power to appoint an Acting Registrar in the absence, &c., of the proper officer. Having been reported to the House, the adoption of the report was directed to stand as an order of the day for Friday next.

MASTER AND SERVANTS BILL.

Mr. MURRAY moved the second reading of the above Bill. The old Act being about to expire, it appeared to the Committee which had been appointed to deal with this question, that it would be better to frame a new and simplier measure than merely to adopt the old Act. The object sought for had been to make the laws as stringent as possible both upon the Master and Servant, and to compel them to do their duty strictly towards each other.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave credit to the hon. mover for the attention which he had paid to this subject, but as the Bill emanated from a Select Committee, it would be desirable that the Report of this Committee should be first placed before the House.

Mr. MURRAY explained that the Committee was appointed to prepare this Bill, and not to Report. The Bill therefore was the result of their labour.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: As there had been a Committee of six members appointed after notice, he had been under the impression that there would have been a report. At all events he thought the subject was one upon which there ought to be a formal enquiry, considering that a very long period had elapsed since the passing of the law which this was intended to supersede. There was so much difference between this Bill and the existing law, that he, and no doubt other hon. members, would require further time to compare the two. On referring to the votes and proceedings he found he was wrong in saying that the Committee were instructed to enquire into the working of the present law and to report upon it.

Mr. MURRAY thought that any objection of this nature ought to have been made at the first reading. He should, therefore, press it in its present stage; but, in deference to the Attorney-General, he should be quite willing to postpone its consideration in Committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having stated this course would meet his view,

The Bill was read a second time and was ordered to be considered in Committee on Tuesday next.

CATTLE PROTECTION BILL.

The above Bill was re-committed, and some verbal alterations having been made, it was again reported to the House, and the adoption of the Report was directed to stand as an order of the day for Tuesday next.

GAMES AND WAGERS BILL.

This Bill was formally approved as passed in Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

Council adjourned at half-past six, P.M. until three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

BEFORE the three JUDGES.

DEMURRER.

SLAPP v. WEBB.

This was an action of trespass, the first count of the declaration alleging that the defendant broke and entered the house of the plaintiff. The second count alleged that the defendant seized and took certain goods of the plaintiff, and converted them to his own use. The defendant pleaded, that the plaintiff was tenant to him; that rent being in arrear, he made the entry complained of and took the goods, &c., as and for a distress, and the same not being replevied, sold and disposed of them in satisfaction of the rent in arrear. The second plea alleged that rent was due to him and one Bossley, and that entry was made on the plaintiffs' premises to satisfy the rent out of the plaintiffs' goods, and the same not being replevied, they were sold. The plaintiff demurred to these two pleas, on the ground that the defendant had no right to impound and sell the goods and chattels distrained, as the statute authorising such a step is not in force in the colony; and therefore for so doing the defendant was liable in trespass; that the law of distress and replevin was not in force in this colony, and that the Sheriff has no power to grant replevin.

Mr. BROADHURST appeared in support of the demurrer. He said, as to the last point, he must give that up, for he found by a late colonial Act the Sheriff could grant replevin. The important point left for discussion was, whether landlords had the same privileges as to impounding and selling distresses as they had in England under divers statutes. No doubt those privileges had been usurped to a certain extent here by a sort of *cy pres* doctrine put in force. All those who had done so had, however, acted illegally, and might have been made liable in trespass. Those several statutes, the 2 W. and M., c. 5, 11 Geo. II., c. 19, could not be in force in the colony, because the conditions therein mentioned could not be complied with, for want of the necessary machinery in the colony. There was no provision in the colony adapting those statutes to the circumstances of the colony. Those very statutes bore internal evidence that they were local. They were not applicable to the state of the colony at the time of the passing of the 9 Geo. IV., c. 78. It might be desirable that landlords should be placed in the same desirable position as they are in England, but it is clear that cannot be so without some local Act, adapting the English Statutes to the colony. He referred to the case of Macdonald v. Levy—a decision of this court decided in the year 1833—by which the majority of this Court declared the Usury Laws not to be in force in the colony. He also alluded to Terry v. Hart—another decision of this Court—which had declared the statutes in question to be in force in the colony; but that judgment, he would observe, however, was not a reserved judgment, nor was it there necessary to decide the point now in question. He cited the case of Re Jno. Scofield, decided by this Court in 1838—to the effect that the Game Laws were not in force in the colony. He cited also the case of Re Jno. Thomas Wilson—a decision of this Court also in the year 1839, as showing that the English Bankrupt Laws were not in force here. Macdonald v. Levy, Re Jno. Schofield, and Re Jno. Thomas Wilson, were all decided on the ground of the want of the necessary machinery to carry out the statutes mentioned in each case. He further cited Ryan v. Howell, decided by this Court in the year 1848.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL appeared in support of the pleas. He said, at one time it might be that a particular English statute was not in force in the colony, for want of the existence of the proper machinery; yet when that machinery did exist, or even a portion of it, then the whole statute, or a part of it, might come into force. Why should not the landlords have the benefit in the colony of a sale of goods—for the machinery of so much of the statute in question does exist in the colony? By the 24th section of the 9 Geo. IV., c. 85, English statutes are to be applied to the colony so far as they can be. It is manifest, so far as the right of sale is concerned, the law of distress can be made to apply in the colony. The inhabitants of the colony have moreover, adopted the whole law of distress, and the case of Terry v. Hart is a judicial decision to that effect, and which must now be followed. The power of sale was remedial to both parties, and prevents the property from being locked up for an indefinite time. He concluded by saying that a usage or course of practice had arisen up in the colony, as to the power of a landlord to sell.

Mr. BROADHURST replied: he denied that any usage could spring up in the colony as to the adopting a particular statute; that could only be done through the Legislature.

The Court reserved judgment.

DOE DEM. SPARKES v. POLLARD.

The arguments in this case were not concluded when the Court was adjourned. They will be continued on Monday next.

The Equity Court will sit to-day, at ten o'clock.

[Thursday's Law Report appears in our second page.]

ROAD.—With reference to the Government notice dated 1st March last, relative to the opening and making of a parish road from Bong-bong to Cutter's Inn, in the county of Camden, His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that certain objections having been urged to the opening of the same, and taken into consideration by the Executive Council, it has not been deemed expedient to confirm the line referred to in the before-mentioned notice.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Patrick Hayes, an adjourned second meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved: Joseph Davis, £66 6s. 2d.; Richard Underwood, £220 10s.; R. W. Layton and Co., £45 15s. 4d.; Hugh Taylor, £28 6s. 3d.; and Alfred P. Southey, £49 4s. The insolvent was examined at considerable length, by and on behalf of the official assignee and the creditors, and the meeting terminated.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Alfred Slaughter, of Kangaroo Point, Moreton Bay, storekeeper. Amount of liabilities, £921 11s. 2d. Assets—value of personal property, £180 3s. 6d.; debts due, £317 12s. 1d.; total assets, £497 15s 7d. Deficiency, £423 15s. 7d. Mr. George King, official assignee.

MEETING TO-DAY.

In the estate of Robert Appleyard Fitzgerald, an adjourned certificate meeting, for the judgment of the Chief Commissioner, at noon.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, a Square Pianoforte, Paper Hangings, Engravings, Dressing Glasses, Guns, Brushware, Toys, &c.

MR. S. LYONS.—At Miller's Point Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Van Diemen's Land Potatoes; at Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Wood Fittings, Water Casks, Lead Piping, &c., landed from the Ship Lloyds.

MR. STEWART.—At the Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Phaeton, Omnibus, Gig, &c.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

THE High School at Adelaide has been established; Mr. Feinagle, of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed Head Master.—The following are the particulars of the imports into London from the Australian colonies in the year, 1849: ships, 129; wool, 126,645 bales; copper ore, 14,000 tons; oil, 1,557 casks; leather, 656 bales; wheat, 13,030 quarters; aggregate value, £3,178,800.—Mr. Ebden had stated that it was his intention to take his seat in the Legislative Council in the course of the month. Major Mercer will not come up to Sydney until the Australian Bill arrives.—There had been heavy rains, and a flood in the Gipp's Land district.—The first draft (thirty-six) of the distressed needle women sent out by Mr. Sydney Herbert's committee had arrived at Melbourne, and were favourably spoken of; thirty of them immediately obtained engagements.—Some excitement was caused at Geelong by a violent assault made by two Irishmen, on the wife of a publican and a person lodging in her house, because the latter was an Orangeman; he was so much injured by a blow from a brick that he had been unable to give evidence.—The Legislative Council of New Munster was to meet on the 1st August.—Some ferment had been caused among the Oddfellows of Melbourne, in consequence of the Roman Catholic Dean Coffey having refused to perform the burial service if the Oddfellows stood round the grave with their aprons, &c., which he designated the insignia of a secret society.—The Legislature of South Australia has, on the motion of one of its members (Mr. Finness), adopted without a division the following resolutions:—"That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable to introduce the system of prepaying letters, but that it is not expedient that the rates of postage should be so reduced as to entail a loss upon the Government. It is therefore moved, that the following rates be established:—4d. for ship letters, and 2d. for inland." Not a syllable about taxing newspapers.—The *Melbourne Daily News* says, that notwithstanding the arrival, within eighteen months, of seventeen thousand eight hundred souls, wages in the Port Phillip district are increasing.—A company has been formed for the establishment of a steam flour mill at Kilmore.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on Hand 13th July.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 97,580 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 32,497 gallons; Foreign States, 14,976 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 4080 gallons; Brandy, 91,461 gallons; Geneva, 46,686 gallons; whiskey, 10,947 gallons; liqueurs, 208 gallons; British spirits, 5836 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 78,983 pounds; leaf tobacco, 546 pounds; cigars, 32,669 pounds; snuff, 3422 pounds.

Received during the Week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 5593 gallons; Foreign States, 271 gallons; Brandy, 1822 gallons; Geneva, 88 gallons; British *spirits*, 597 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 22,804 pounds.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 3266 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 097 gallons; Foreign States, 87 gallons; brandy, 2063 gallons; Geneva, 665 gallons; whiskey, 89 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4226 pounds; leaf tobacco, 337 pounds; cigars, 898 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 117 gallons; Brandy, 130 gallons; Geneva, 10 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4061 pounds; cigars, 291 pounds.

Stock on Hand 20th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 99,907 gallons; East India B.P., and Mauritius, 31,783 gallons; Foreign States, 15,160 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 4080 gallons; Brandy, 91,090 gallons; Geneva, 46,099 gallons; whiskey, 10,858 gallons; liqueurs, 208 gallons; British *spirits*, 6433 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 93,500 pounds; leaf tobacco, 209 pounds; cigars, 31,480 pounds; snuff, 3422 pounds.

COMMITTALS.—John M'Gee, a dealer resident in Parramatta-street, was yesterday committed to take his trial on a charge of stealing preferred against him by a Mrs. Dell, for stealing from her residence a gold earring, the property of her daughter. Prosecutrix deposed that last Wednesday afternoon the prisoner went to her house and asked if she had any old spoons or broken jewellery to dispose of; she had none, but in the course of conversation she took an earring from a shelf and showed it to the prisoner, asking what he would give for it; he named a price, which she would not take, whereupon she replaced it on the shelf; while they continued talking a goat came into the house, which she went to drive away, and on returning saw prisoner going away from the shelf on which she put the earring. She did not think anything of this until a short time after the prisoner left the house, when she missed the ring; no one having been there in the interim, she suspected the prisoner of having stolen it. Prisoner in his defence said that the prosecutrix was mistaken in saying that she put the ring on the shelf after showing it to him, and asked his Worship to cause her house to be searched when he was sure it would be found. Alderman Fisher could not take so unusual a step as that suggested by the prisoner, who having nothing more to say was committed to take his trial.—On Thursday afternoon a person named Baker, in the employ of Messrs. Inder and Co., of York-street, builders, saw a female emerge from the stable carrying a bucket, which she took away from the premises some distance; he went after her, when she coolly replied she was taking the bucket for "a lark;" a constable being at hand she was given into custody, and yesterday was committed to take her trial.

THE WEATHER.—It commenced raining on Thursday shortly after noon, and during the remainder of the day there were a succession of showers; during the whole of Thursday night it rained heavily almost without intermission. Yesterday there were occasional heavy showers, and there was every appearance of the rain continuing for some time.

POLICE OFFICE.—The Court was opened by the Mayor at the usual hour: the other sitting magistrates were Alderman Fisher and Alderman Egan, the latter gentleman having been requested by the former to assist him, in consequence of no second magistrate being in attendance, while there were several cases on the list in which one magistrate would have no jurisdiction. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Henderson, and Councillor Josephson, are on the roster for bench duty to-day.

COLONIAL ARTS.—There are several paintings by colonial artists now on view at Grocott's, which are well worth a visit. Mr. Balcombe has a beautiful figure, called an Aboriginal native in Pursuit of Game; it represents a stalwart black-fellow, watching the flight of a bee for the purpose of discovering the tree on which it alights that he may secure the honey; the drawing and colouring are both admirable, and this strikes us as being the best colonial painting that has come under our notice. There is also a very good painting by the same artist, called Australian Stockmen. Mr. Dennis, of Campbelltown, has a large sized painting, "Lot and his Daughters leaving Sodom and Gomorrah," which exhibits much cleverness; the figures of Lot and his daughters and the angel are admirably drawn, but the burning town in the distance is not managed well, indeed it is a subject that would require the very highest order of genius for its conception and execution; on the whole, however, there is so much originality and cleverness in the picture that it is very creditable to the artist. "Buttermere Lakes" is a very pretty scene, very nicely painted, by Mr. Peacock. An artist named Willis, who is, we believe, a recent arrival in the colony, paints cattle pieces with considerable effect; on a previous occasion we had to notice one of his paintings, a scene on the Penrith Road, and there is a similar subject in this exhibition, a scene near Richmond, with a bullock team, which we very much admire; the colouring of the landscape is rather raw, but the drawing is admirable, and the cattle are very nicely done. Mr. Fowles has "An Action at Sea," which displays a good deal of spirit, and is a great improvement on his former works. A portrait of Captain Innes, painted by Smith, is a capital likeness: the details of the picture, which consist of masonic costume and insignia, are very carefully drawn. There is a very nice crayon drawing, "A Head," by Mrs. Christie, and a pretty fruit piece by Miss Christie. There are several other paintings of minor note; but we have noticed enough to show that the exhibition is a very creditable one. One of the most impudent pieces of plagiarism ever attempted is also to be seen there. A Mr. Backler sent in as an original painting a copy of Titian's Actæon and Diana, which, from its having long been exhibited in the Stafford Gallery, is well known to amateurs and artists, and when told that it was a copy he had the audacity to deny it—although an engraving from the original was lying alongside his painting. One look at the painting is sufficient to show that Mr. Backler must have worked with a copy before him: for the position of every figure, every portion of the drapery, of the building, of the foilage, is as closely copied as possible. It is only just, however, to Mr. Backler to give him credit for originality in his colouring; we are confident that he never saw anything like his flesh colours: they are purely his own invention.

THE REVENUE.—The usual quarterly revenue table appears in last night's *Gazette*. The total of the ordinary revenue for the quarter was £74,688, an increase of more than £6000 on the corresponding quarter of 1849. The customs, assessment on stock, and publicans' licenses all show a considerable increase, and there is a new item of £1265 for fees to Commissioners of disputed boundaries. The largest increase on any item is the duty on tobacco, which amounted to £9059 against £6896 in the corresponding quarter. The principal items showing a decrease are duty on colonial spirits £435; rents, £868; postage, £377; sale of government property, £227; and miscellaneous, £342. The Crown land revenue was £6757, an increase of £1636. The collections on account of the Church and School Estate amounted to £884, a decrease of £1433. The gross total of both revenues for the quarter was £82,330, an increase of £6135. The revenue for the half-year is also published, (the first time we believe that this table has appeared). The ordinary revenue for the first-half of 1850 amounted to £137,720, an increase on the first-half of 1849 of £9600. The Crown land revenue amounted to £15,032, an increase of £2400. The gross amount of both revenues for the half-year was £155,900, an increase of £11,040.

STREET ROBBERY.—On Thursday afternoon John Handford, the boy who on Wednesday evening was enticed by a man to go and call a cab for him while he held his bundle containing a frock coat, pointed out Thomas Perkins as the man who perpetrated the trick upon him. Yesterday the man appeared before the Bench on the charge, but there being no evidence beyond that of the child, who appeared to be of about seven years of age, their Worships thought it better not to go into the case, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BRISBANE.—The late Government land sale of allotments in North Brisbane will be the means of adding materially to the alterations and improvements daily going on in Brisbane. The old Government Cottage is disappearing rapidly to make way for the erection of a first-rate hotel. The ground sold in the vicinity is also being got ready for the erection of dwelling-houses; in the same line will be the new church and parsonage. In Queen-street several new buildings are contracted for, all of which are to be of brick, and of large dimensions. In fact, a new spirit seems to be infused into our persevering community; and another twelve months must work wonders for our future prosperity.—*Moreton Bay Correspondent.*

POLICE BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. John Moore to be Chief Constable at Balranald.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.—We are requested to invite the particular attention of the trade, house proprietors, private gentlemen, and others to the extensive assortment of rich paper hangings, to be sold by Mr. George A. Lloyd, at his Rooms, this morning, at 11 o'clock; prior to which, the very excellent pianoforte as advertised will be sold.—*Communicated.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES AND SURPLUS STORES.—Mr. Lyons reminds purchasers that his sale this day will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, at Miller's Point Wharf, with nineteen tons Van Diemen's Land potatoes, and be continued at half-past 11, at Campbell's Wharf, with the surplus stores of the ship Lloyds.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE only transactions of the week have been of a very ordinary nature, and to supply immediate wants; the very heavy stocks of British goods in the market deter the trade from operating in the meantime, and considerable difficulty experienced by retailers in effecting sales has the same tendency.

R. HARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, July 20.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

SINCE our last report, the deliveries of produce have been unimportant, but the quotations of all our staples have been fully maintained in the sales effected.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	0	0	to	0	0
Fair to good	1	2½		1	4
Low to middling	1	0		1	2
Grease	0	0		0	0
Skin	0	10		1	2
Sheepskins	0	3½		0	5½
Hides	4	0		6	0

TALLOW.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beef—Tozer	26	15	0	to	0	0	0
Rankin	26	10	0		0	0	0
Mutton—Tozer	27	17	6		28	0	0
Macquoid	27	17	6		0	0	0

MORT AND BROWN, Auctioneers.

Sydney, July 19.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT.—Colonial is fetching 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d., according to quality. Imported is held at 4s. 6d.

OTHER GRAIN.—Oats 3s., barley 2s. 9d., maize, 4s. 3d. per bushel.

FLOUR.—Remains firm at 10l. 10s. for first quality, and 9l. 10s. for second, per ton of 2000lbs.

BRAN.—8d. to 10d. per bushel, according to quantity.

BISCUIT.—No. 1 (cabin), 17s., and No. 2 (ship), 13s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—The market is still overstocked with both colonial and imported. Colonial sell at from 40s., to 50s. per ton. Those per Bride from Circular Head were bought in (at auction) at 60s.; some have since been sold privately, but the figure has not transpired.

FORAGE.—Hay, 3l. to 4l. 10s. per ton; straw, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 10s. Green fodder, 5d. to 6d. per dozen bundles (by the load.)

CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.—The market is very badly supplied with all kinds of animals for slaughter, except pigs, which are both good and plentiful. A lot of 160 cattle were purchased at 39s. 9d. per head, 130 at 41s 60 at 63s., and 60 at 65s. A lot of 1000 sheep realised 6s. 6d., and another of 500 fetched 7s. per head. Lambs average about 7s. each, and calves from 10s. to 25s. Pigs—small shop pigs, 3½d. to 3½d. per lb.; large fat pigs, 2½d. to 3d. The wholesale butchers supply the best beef at 1½d. and mutton at 1½d. the lb.

HORSES.—Really good horses are still scarce, and in demand, while poor and inferior stock are more unsaleable than ever. Mr. Stewart disposed of 16 head during the week, at prices ranging from 2l. to 19l. Two cart horses were sold at Mr. Armstrong's at 19l. each, and several saddle horses at 7l., 12l., and 15l. Mr. Armstrong's usual sale did not take place yesterday, owing to his having a few days ago received a kick from a horse, which will lay him up for a few days.

POULTRY.—Fowls, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.; ducks, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; geese, 5s., and turkeys, 6s., to 7s. per couple.

EGGS, 9d. to 10d. per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter (salt), 9d. to 10d.; fresh, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; cheese, 3½d. to 4d.; bacon, 4d. to 4½d.; lard, 4d. to 4½d.

VEGETABLES.—Cabbages, 6d. to 2s. 0d.; and cauliflowers, 8d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; turnips, 6d. to 8d.; and carrots, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per dozen bunches.

FRUIT.—Lemons (common), 1d. per dozen; Lisbon, 3d. to 4d. ditto; oranges, 1d. to 6d. per dozen.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the adjourned debate respecting the appointment of Government officers, Mr. Wentworth commented on an observation of the Colonial Secretary, by remarking that the case of Sir Alfred Stephen was the "most unhappy illustration that could have been selected;" since it was "matter of notoriety that the neighbouring colony of Van Diemen's Land, as well as this colony, was deluged with Stephens." He added that the patronage thus extended to this family originated fifty years ago, and that they all well knew the source from which it originated." He further observed, that in his opinion there was, at the time of Sir Alfred's appointment to the Chief Justiceship, another person in the colony of superior claims, which he had no doubt would have been recognised but for the overwhelming interest he had alluded to—and that he had never been able to make out why Sir George Gipps had ever invited Sir Alfred to come up here from Van Diemen's Land to take office as Judge, instead of making a selection from the Bar of this colony.

It is much to be regretted that a person held in such popular estimation as Mr. Wentworth should make such bold assertions as these, without first assuring himself of the facts. In the first place, there was not at the time of Sir George Gipps' offer to Sir Alfred Stephen, one single member of the Stephen family holding office in these colonies, except Mr. G. M. Stephen; who held temporarily the appointment of Colonial Secretary at Adelaide on the nomination of Colonel Gawler.

Then, as to the *deluge*—from the year 1839 up to the present year there has been no member of the Stephen family holding office in any of the colonies, excepting Sir Alfred Stephen himself, and Mr. Hamilton Stephen, the Clerk of the Peace at Bathurst, who was appointed by Sir George Gipps after several years' service as a clerk in the Crown Solicitor's Office, on the recommendation of a personal friend totally unconnected with the family. In Van Diemen's Land Sir Alfred has been the only one of his name who ever held office; unless we except the employment of a Judge's clerk held for a few years by Mr. G. M. Stephen, on the appointment of Sir John Pedder. It is true that at different times during the last twenty-four years, two others of the family have been temporarily selected for office by Governors of this colony. Not one was ever so selected, however, without the distinct recommendation of persons in the colony, on the ground of his particular fitness and qualifications. The Home Government has in no instance had anything to do with the matter.

Although the assertion may startle Mr. Wentworth, I venture to make it, that the only member of the Stephen family ever appointed to office in these colonies by the Secretary of State, prior to the present year, was Sir Alfred Stephen's father; who was undoubtedly appointed by Earl Bathurst at Sir James Stephen's instance. During the present year Mr. Sidney Stephen has been appointed by Earl Grey; but Sir James Stephen has himself been out of office these three years, and no matter of *interest* unquestionably had anything to do with *that* appointment. Sir Alfred Stephen was appointed to every office he has held by colonial Governors, because he was believed to be, at the time, either the best fitted for the office, or the person possessing the strongest claim to it. In the particular instance of the Judgeship, the appointment was at first only a temporary one, and it was sent a-begging to him on the advice of the late Chief Justice, because it had been already a-begging in this colony, and refused both by the Attorney-General and by Mr. Therry. I do not know whether it was offered to Mr. Foster, but undoubtedly that eminent gentleman would have refused it if it had been. Who in those palmy days would have taken a *temporary* £1500 a-year in exchange for a lucrative practice of between two and three thousand? Circumstances, which cannot be attributed to *interest*, subsequently rendered the appointment permanent, and on the death of Sir James Dowling, Sir Alfred Stephen, being the senior Puisne Judge, was promoted, as he was entitled to be, in accordance with precedent, never yet deviated from, to the Chief Justiceship. A claim, which I suppose to be the one in Mr. Wentworth's opinion superior to Sir Alfred's, was made to the appointment by a person holding one of the highest legal offices in the colony, who had previously refused the Puisne Judgeship, accepted by Sir Alfred, but the Governor and Executive Council decided, I believe, unanimously, against it.

To men of a certain temperament, scepticism of merit, or services, in those who obtain office, and utter disbelief in the purity of motives and disinterestedness of those who appoint to office, is easy; and it may be habitual. Mr. Wentworth may continue to believe therefore that every Governor appointed, and every Judge or other person recommended, the members of this all-influential family, without regard to anything but a sordid and cringing self-interest. I have however said enough to convince the public of Mr. Wentworth's gross inaccuracies in point of fact, and he may himself draw what inferences from them he pleases.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, obediently,
M. C. S.

Sydney, July 19.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

GENTLEMEN,—Some time during your last session a Bill was passed by your honorable House, whereby the postal arrangements of the colony were completely changed. The greater portion of this Bill has given satisfaction; but one part of it has met with *universal disapprobation*. I refer to the *postage on newspapers*.

Sufficient proof of the truth of this last statement is given by the various public meetings which have taken place on the subject, and by the very numerously signed petitions which have been forwarded from the various country districts: I am also credibly informed that a petition, most numerously signed, is about to be presented by the inhabitants of Sydney.

However greatly the colonists may differ on other points, they are unanimous in this that the press ought not in any way to be taxed—they are unanimous that this measure is a *bad* measure, and *ought* to be *repealed*, inasmuch as by taxing the press you prevent the free circulation of literature, and thereby give encouragement to an increase in crime, by opening the floodgates of ignorance and immorality.

It is alike bad in principle as in practice, and unless you repeal it, you establish a most dangerous precedent—one, however, which I do not believe that the people of this colony will calmly submit to.

The object of all *sound* legislation is, for the benefit of the *many*, but here the true interests of the people are totally disregarded, inasmuch as you most effectually debar all those who are too poor to afford it from obtaining a vast amount of useful information, which all who can do so gladly avail themselves of.

I assert, and I challenge contradiction, that you have by this measure placed the mass of the people in a retrograde position, and while expecting obedience to the laws, you have hereby thrown a very great obstacle in the way of their obtaining a knowledge of those laws.

The histories of all nations show that the moral, the social, and the intellectual states of the great mass of the people, are to a certain degree dependant on the press. Do you ask for proof? I refer you on the one hand to the universal intelligence of the people of the United States of America, with their annual issue of from sixty-five to seventy-five millions of newspapers (*vide* M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary); and on the other hand, look to Russia, with its grossly ignorant and semi-barbarous millions of inhabitants, who are by most stringent and despotic laws debarred the many and great advantages arising from a free and unfettered press.

"Newspapers," writes a celebrated political economist, "have become remarkable for the great mass and variety of the matter which they contain, the rapidity with which they are printed and circulated, and the accuracy and copiousness of their reports," &c. And again, the same authority states, "Their utility to commerce is unquestionable; the advertisements they circulate, the variety of facts and information they contain, as to the supply and demand of commodities in all quarters of the world, their prices, and the regulations by which they are affected, render newspapers indispensable to commercial men, supersede a great mass of epistolary correspondence raise merchants in remote places towards an equality in point of information with those in the great marts, and wonderfully quicken all the movements of commerce."

I will now bring this, my first letter, to a close, for I find that there are so many reasons why this measure should be immediately repealed, that they cannot be conveniently comprised in a single letter, and therefore further reasons will be adduced in my next to you on this subject.

H. B.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Observing by your paper of the 5th instant that that famed document the petition from the district of Carcoar and the Lachlan, praying an increased police establishment, has been referred to the Select Committee on Police, will you allow me through the medium of your widely circulated journal to make a few observations on that petition, for the information of the Committee to which it is referred; as I believe there is no member appointed on that Committee conversant with the wants of that district; if there was, the idea of an extension of police could not be for one moment entertained with justice to the public.

In the first place Carcoar has a police magistrate, and a sufficient police force for its control and that of the Lachlan district. But the extension of the police is only a secondary object with those gentlemen signing the petition, the primary object is the appointment of one or two obscure individuals in that locality to the commission of the peace;—a police force first, for Cowra, and then the grand object, the appointment of a youth or two as magistrates to form a bench, for the control of that force. It is very easy to get up a petition of this sort, signed by shepherds and hutkeepers, if they can write; but I think by a close examination of this famous petition that it will be seen that three-fourths of the signatures have been written by some half-dozen persons, for these enlightened worthies praying for an extension of the police force.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Cowra, July 10.

In Aberdeen the streets are swept every day, at an annual cost of £1,400, and the refuse brings in £2,000 a-year. In Perth, the scavenging costs £1,300 per annum, and the manure sells for £1,730.

CONGREGATIONAL CHANTING.—A course of lectures on chanting is about to be delivered at the Weigh-house Chapel, Fish-street-hill, by C. C. Spencer, Esq. One object of the lectures will be to show the possibility and propriety of introducing into dissenting worship the practice of chanting the words of Holy Scripture. We understand that chanting has for some time past formed an element in the devotional exercises of the congregation assembling at the Weigh-house.

Out of 234,271 emigrants who landed at New York last year, 112,591 were Irish, 55,705 Germans, 28,321 English, and 8840 Scotch.

The discovery of a new alkali from kelp is attracting much attention, as pregnant with great results for the Highlands and the Islands.

It is, undoubtedly, a just maxim, that "honesty is the best policy"; but he whose practice is governed by that maxim, is not an honest man.

In the year 1848 eight millions one thousand four hundred and forty nine pounds one shilling and four-pence were spent by the people of this kingdom in tobacco. If the tobacco had been worked into *pigtail* half an inch thick, it would have formed a line 99,470 miles long—long enough to go nearly four times round the world.

MAHOMET.—His schemes grew out of his fortunes, and not his fortunes out of his schemes. He was forty years of age before he first broached his doctrines. He suffered year after year to steal away before he promulgated them out of his own family. When he fled from Mecca thirteen years had elapsed from the announcement of his mission, and from being a wealthy merchant he had sunk to be a ruined fugitive. When he reached Medina he had no idea of the worldly power that awaited him; his only thought was to build a humble mosque where he might preach; and his only hope that he might be suffered to preach with impunity. When power suddenly broke upon him, he used it for a time in petty forays and local feuds. His military plans expanded with his resources, but were by no means masterly, were sometimes unsuccessful. They were not struck out with boldness, not executed with decision, but were often changed in deference to the opinions of warlike men about him, and sometimes at the suggestion of inferior minds, who occasionally led him wrong. Had he, indeed, conceived from the outset the idea of binding up the scattered and conflicting tribes of Arabia into one nation by a brotherhood of faith, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of external conquest, he would have been one of the first of military projectors; but the idea of extended conquest seems to have been an after thought, produced by success. The moment he proclaimed the religion of the sword, and gave the predatory Arabs a taste of foreign plunder, that moment he was launched in a career of conquest which carried him forward with its own irresistible impetus. The fanatic zeal with which he had inspired his followers did more for his success than his military science; their belief in his doctrine of predestination produced victories which no military calculation could have anticipated. In his dubious outset, as a prophet, he had been encouraged by the crafty counsels of his scriptural oracle Waraka; in his career as a conqueror, he had Omar Khaled and other fiery spirits by his side to urge him on, and to aid him in managing the tremendous power which he had evoked into action. Even with all their aid, he had occasionally to avail himself of his supernatural machinery as a prophet, and in so doing may have reconciled himself to a fraud by considering the pious end to be obtained.—*Life by Washington Irving.*

SMOKEY CHIMNEYS.—"A smoking chimney and a scolding wife are two of the worst evils of domestic life," says the old proverb; and to obviate the first evil, ingenuity is ever racking its brain. Hence, Regent-street, and every part of the metropolis has its house-tops bristling with pipes and deformed by cowls in every conceivable and almost inconceivable variety. Now, I have built many chimneys in all possible situations, and have found one simple plan everywhere succeed, the secret being only to construct the throat of the chimney, or that part of it just above the fire-place, so small, that a man or a boy can barely pass through. Secondly, immediately above this, the chimney shaft should be enlarged to double its width, like a purse, to the extent of about two feet in height, and then diminish again to its usual proportions. No chimney that I ever constructed thus, smoked. W. Mason, Lieut.-Colonel.—*Builder.*

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

(From the Times' Commissioners.)

READING, MARCH.—On the border of North Hampshire lies the estate of Strathfieldsaye, the gift of a grateful country to the Duke of Wellington. We passed through it on our way into Berkshire, and, having made its condition and natural resources the subject of some inquiry, venture to include in this communication a brief outline of what we saw and heard there. We are the more encouraged to do so because we have learnt nothing which does not redound to the honour of his Grace as a landlord, and because, in satisfying the public curiosity on a subject to which a peculiar interest attaches, we feel that we are only about to strengthen those sentiments of pride and veneration with which "The Duke" has so long been regarded. We have also been actuated by the desire to place his Grace's character in a new view before his countrymen—a view in which the example he has set will be most useful, as tending to teach the landed interest that he who holds the soil as his property must execute those permanent improvements upon it, without which it cannot be made to yield its full increase, and be a source of profit to all concerned in its cultivation. The general quality of the land on the Strathfieldsaye estate is a strong retentive clay, much in need of drainage, and requiring very careful and delicate management to render it productive. We found the farmers fully alive to the absolute necessity of tile drainage, and it is carried on very extensively at the Duke's expense. The operation considered next in importance for the improvement of the land is chalking, the advantage of which on soil like those of the Strathfieldsaye estate the farmers think cannot be overrated, though the great expense of carting several miles 20 tons, the quantity used for an acre, has hitherto limited its full application. By the opening of the railway from Reading to Basingstoke this difficulty has been greatly lessened, chalk being carried along the line, and delivered at convenient points, for half the former cost. The nature of the soil renders it, under its present management, unsuitable for the feeding of stock. It is strictly corn land, wheat and beans being the staple produce. The system of cultivation pursued is to plough up the clover lea after the second crop is consumed in autumn; thus exposing the furrow to the pulverizing effects of the frosts and thaws in winter; after which it receives a clean summer fallow, being repeatedly ploughed and harrowed till it is brought into fine condition, when it is sown with wheat in October. After the wheat is reaped, the land lies untouched during the winter, and as soon as it is dry enough in spring a heavy complement of dung is spread upon it, which is immediately ploughed in, and the ground planted with beans; the beans are dibbled in by women, who are employed by task-work, and who set the seed in rows, and after the bean crop has been removed, it is ploughed and sown with wheat. After wheat follows barley, a portion of which is laid down with clover, the rest being reserved to be sown, in the following spring with peas, of which an excellent variety, called the "Victoria marrowfat," is in great favour, selling at 40s. a-quarter. The average produce of wheat is from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. From the nature of the land it is found very injurious to work it when wet, and a great strength of horses is therefore kept to push forward the work in favourable weather, a farm of 300 acres having as many as 16 work-horses upon it. The only other stock consists of a few milk cows, some colts, and a number of pigs, which are let loose in the yards. Stall-feeding is scarcely practised, and when tried is found very unprofitable; but this is not surprising, as fattening oxen are, in one instance at least that we heard of, fed on cake and other substances, valued at 10s. 6d. a-week for each animal. It is not to be expected that such management can leave a profit. The rent of land on the Strathfieldsaye estate is about 20s. an acre, the tithes being about 7s., and the poor-rates from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The farm buildings present, for the most part, a great contrast to what we saw in every other part of the county. His Grace, in this respect, has effected great improvements and been, at an immense outlay. He has, whenever an opportunity arose, substituted for the crazy old structures, half wood and half thatch, which formerly yielded an imperfect and dangerous shelter to the farmer's produce and live stock, substantial edifices of brick and slate. He has not only given new farm buildings, but he has thoroughly renovated, or, more properly speaking, rebuilt the greater number of farmhouses. The cottages on the estate also have engaged his Grace's attention, and shared in the distribution of his capital. Having had them fitted up so as to afford decent and comfortable homes for the labouring population, he has taken them all into his hands, and thus secured the humbler classes on his estate from any exacting or unfair treatment in the important matter of rent. Each cottage has about a quarter of an acre of garden ground attached to it, and is let for 1s. a week. For many years the Duke has, as we were informed, expended on the Strathfieldsaye estate nearly the whole amount of its rental. Had the same liberal expenditure been made on a different soil, and under more favourable circumstances in other respects, the results would have been still more visible than they now are to the eye of a stranger passing through the country; but, even as the matter stands, enough is observable to place his Grace in an honorable position among the list of improving and enlightened landlords. His Grace has, however, no great reason to think highly of the agricultural skill which the nation displayed in purchasing for him such an estate as Strathfieldsaye, an estate possessed of little natural beauty to recommend it, and with a soil so stubborn and unprofitable to cultivate, that it would break the heart of almost any proprietor but "the Iron Duke" himself to carry out upon it extensive permanent improvements.

THE SWEATING OF JOCKEYS.—The literary groom, Holcroft, gives in his memoirs some curious history of life in racing stables, as well as an account of the wasting essential to most jockeys to enable them to ride the different weights. With those in high repute it is needful to remain in condition from about three weeks before Easter to the end of October, though a week or a fortnight is quite sufficient time for a rider to reduce himself from his natural weight to sometimes a stone or a stone and a half below it. This reduction is accomplished through sweating, exercise, and a strict dietary, amounting to partial abstinence from solid food, and the greatest temperance in liquids, whilst in preparation for a race. This discipline, severe as it is, does not appear to injure the constitution in the least; but, on the contrary, would really seem to give an increase of vigour, as the flesh—far from superfluous—wastes piecemeal from the bones. In an inquiry instituted by Sir John Sinclair in reference to this subject, it was stated by Mr. Sandiver, a surgeon long resident in Newmarket, that John Arnull, when rider to the Prince of Wales, was desired to reduce himself as much as he could, to enable him to ride a particular horse; in consequence of which he abstained from every kind of food, saving an apple occasionally, for the space of eight days, and declared himself not only uninjured, but in better wind, and altogether more fit to contend in a severe race than before he commenced this unnatural course of diet. When moderately reduced, through exercise taken in a suit of proper sweaters—say about eight, or at most ten miles' brisk walk repeated for two or three days, nothing can exceed the delicious sensation of health and elasticity which comes over a man after being rubbed down with a coarse towel, and fresh clothed for the remainder of the day. The effect is visible on the skin, which assumes a remarkably transparent hue, whilst, after a repetition of such regimen, condition follows every sweat, till the jockey becomes as sleek as the animal he is going to ride. We speak from experience, once on a time seldom moving without a suit of flannel-sweaters in our portmanteau. These with a heavy pea-jacket or two, woollen gloves, and a warm cloth cap, will, in a brisk walk for a couple of hours, especially if the sun shows himself in earnest, do that for a man suffering from indigestion, plethora, or acidity in his veins, which all the doctors and "opathies" in the quack's pharmacopœia cannot accomplish. The most mortifying attendant upon wasting is the rapid accumulation of flesh, through a relaxation of the system; it having often happened that many jockeys have gained, after the least indulgence, more in weight than they could reduce themselves in a couple of walks. There was, I mind, a favorite sweating ground with the Newmarket jocks, of about four miles out, to a snug cabaret kept by a "Mother Onion," or some such name, whither a whole brigade of bow legged, antique-visaged, little gentlemen, carrying as much clothing as would suffice for many much taller personages, might be seen bathed in perspiration, either swinging their arms to and fro to increase the muscular action, and tramping after each other in single file on the foot-path bordering the high road, or else encountered over the public house fire, scraping the perspiration from their heads and faces with a horn carried for the purpose, precisely as a race-horse is scraped after a race. After resting thus for half an hour or so, and imbibing a tumbler of warm beverage to increase the sweat, they return at a good pace to Newmarket, perhaps "turn in" for a short time, and lie covered with blankets, in addition to their load of sweaters, when they finally strip and groom themselves carefully for the evening.—*Bentley's Miscellany for December.*

THE AMERICAN HOTELS.—A Scotch gentleman writes thus from New York:—"I am now at the New York Hotel, which is a much quieter house than the Astor, in the upper part of the town. It is also in Broadway, but at a distance of about a mile and a half from the Park. It stands on fully as much ground as the Astor-house, but a large part of it being laid off in suites of apartments for private families, it wants the business bustle of the other. There is not the perpetual change of guests, and week after week you meet the same parties at the dinner table. The class of people, too, is superior to those you meet with at the Astor-house. We have such political characters as Mr. Buchanan, Principal Secretary of State under the late administration; Mr. Whitney, the proprietor of the great line of railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific; John Van Buren, the son of the President—'Prince John,' as he was christened, after Queen Victoria invited him to dinner, and M. Poussin, the French ambassador, who has lately kicked up such a row at Washington. These, and many others, meet at the public table at dinner—say from 160 to 170 ladies and gentlemen—every day, and afterwords retire to the drawing or other rooms in the house. It is curious to mark the publicity with with which matters of state are canvassed in this country. In the drawing room here I have heard M. Poussin discuss the points in dispute between France and America, and he declares that he was specially instructed by M. de Tocqueville to use the language he did in his communications to Mr. Clayton. Our hours here are more suitable to my taste than in other American hotels I have visited. Breakfast can be had at any hour you choose between seven and twelve. Dinner at five o'clock, and such dinners—it would gladden the heart of our friend * * * * * * who you will recollect was so great an admirer of French cookery, to see the dishes that form our daily fare. After the cloth has been removed, and the dessert placed on the table coffee is handed round, and soon after the entire company retire. Very little wine is drunk, probably one-half take none at all; the time occupied at table being about an hour and a half. At half-past seven there is tea, and supper at any time between nine and twelve. The entire charge for all this, including a comfortable bed room, and the charge for the servants, is two dollars.

A MANAGER IN DIFFICULTIES.—It is known that the celebrated violinist, Mr. Ole Bull, recently built at his own cost a theatre in his native town of Bergen, in Norway. Scarcely had the house been furnished when, so great was the love of art displayed by the townspeople, all the boxes and places were let. No arrangement was, however, made for the police, who it appears have a right to three of the first class places in all theatres in Norway; they claimed their right, and M. Bull was unable to induce any of his subscribers to forego their seats; he, however, explained to the authorities his inability to grant the customary indulgence in the present season, but offered them three seats in the pit. They replied to this offer by a notification that on the next representation they should present themselves, accompanied by an armed force, and that if three first-class places were not vacant they should eject three of the visitors. M. Bull, irritated at this announcement, had three seats placed in the orchestra, above which he had a black board placed, on which was written in enormous white characters, "Places de MM. de la Police," and fixed at each end of the board a large lantern similar to that carried by the night patrol. The director of the police construed this proceeding into a grave offence against the authority of which he was at the head, and acting on the law of 1687, M. Bull was arrested, and condemned to three months' imprisonment. Against this decree there is no appeal except to the King. It is not known whether M. Bull will avail himself of this resource.—*Observer, March* 18.

According to the data furnished by the Roman Catholics themselves, they have in the United States three archbishops, 24 bishops, 1081 priests, and 1373 churches, or, including California and New Mexico, 1141 priests, and 1133 churches. The Roman Catholic population is computed at 1,523,350 souls.

An idea of the extent of the mischief committed during the days of February may be formed from the fact that the Court of Liquidation of the Civil List is about to sell by auction 50,000lb. of broken glass and crystal belonging to the furniture and services of the Old Palais National. Broken porcelain has been already sold for 6000f.—

A Yankee editor, speaking of poultry, says, "Much attention has been paid to the rearing of poultry at the West, and the method now in use of hatching chickens I consider superior to the Egytidn one of hatching them in ovens. It is simply to fill a barrel with eggs, head it up, and sit a hen upon the bung."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAND SALES.

AT eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 31st July, the following Town, Suburban, and Country Lots of Land, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit, ten per cent.:—

At the Police Office, Grafton.

TOWN LOTS.

GRAFTON.—1. 2 roods, county of Clarence, parish of Southampton, No. 4 of section 1. 2. 2 roods and 8 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 1. 3. 2 roods and 5 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 1. 4. 1 rood and 25 perches, same place, No. 7 of section 2. 5. 1 rood and 39 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 2. 6. 2 roods, same place, No. 9 of section 2. 7. 2 roods and 28 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 2. 8. 3 roods and 38 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 3. 9. 2 roods and 10 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 3. 10, 11. 2 roods and 7 perches each, same place, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 3. 13—19. 2 roods each, county of Clarence, parish of Great Marlow, Nos. 2—4 of section 12, 8—11 of section 13. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Gundagai.

TOWN LOTS.

SOUTH GUNDAGAI.—1 2 roods, county of Wynyard, parish of South Gundagai, No. 6 of section 2. Upset price £8 per acre.

NORTH GUNDAGAI.—2—4. 1 rood and 36 perches each, county of Clarendon, parish of North Gundagai, Nos. 12, 16, and 17 of section 1. 5, 6. 1 rood and 32 perches each, No. 19 of section 1, and 10 of section 12. 7. 2 roods, same place, No. 11 of section 12. 8 1 rood and 36 perches, same place, No. 13 of section 12. 9—12. 1 rood and 36 perches each, same place, Nos. 14—17 of section 12. 13. 2 roods, same place, No. 18 of section 12. 14. 1 rood and 32 perches, same place, No. 19 of section 12. 15. 1 rood and 36 perches, same place, No. 12 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

CLARENDON.—16, 17. 10 acres each, North Gundagai, near North Gundagai, Nos. 6 and 3. 18, 19. 5 acres each, same place, Nos. 4 and 5. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Ipswich.

TOWN LOTS.

IPSWICH.—1—10. 32 perches each, county of Stanley, parish of Ipswich, Nos. 7—16 of section 16. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

STANLEY.—5 acres, 3 roods, and 4 perches, parish of Ipswich, near Ipswich, No. 20. 12. 5 acres, 3 roods, and 23 perches, same place, No. 21. 13. 7 acres and 4 perches, same place, No. 22. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre. 14. 1 acre and 6 perches, parish of Ipswich, near Ipswich, No. 23. 15. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 11 perches, same place, No. 24. 16. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 16 perches, same place, No. 25. 17. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 5 perches, same place, No. 26. 18. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 33 perches, same place, No. 27. 19. 1 acre and 1 rood, same place, No. 28. 20. 1 acre and 2 roods, same place, No. 29. Upset price, £4 per acre. 21. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 8 perches, parish of Ipswich, near Ipswich, No. 30. Upset price, £3 per acre. 22. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 9 perches, parish of Ipswich, near Ipswich, No 47. 23. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 6 perches, No. 48. 24. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 16 perches, same place, No. 49. 25. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 38 perches, same place, No. 50. 26. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 18 perches, same place, No. 51. 27. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 3 perches, same place, No. 52. 28. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 5 perches, same place, No. 53. 29. 3 acres and 38 perches, same place, No. 54. 30. 1 acre and 31 perches, No. 55. 31. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 32 perches, same place, No. 56. 32. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 29 perches, same place, No. 57. 33. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 58. 34. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 8 perches, same place, No. 59. 35. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 24 perches, same place, No. 60. 36. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 34 perches, same place, No. 61. Upset price £4 per acre. 37. 13 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 69. 38 9 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, same place, No. 70. 39. 10 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, same place, No. 71. 40. 10 acres, 3 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 72. 41. 10 acres, 3 roods, and 30 perches, same place, No. 73. 42. 9 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 74. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Port Macquarie.

TOWN LOTS.

EAST MACQUARIE.—1. 1 acre and 21 perches, county of Macquarie, parish of Macquarie, No. 1 of section 7 A. On this allotment stands a building known as the Surgeon's Quarters. Upset price £8 per acre, to which will be added the sum of £150 as the value of the building standing thereon. 2. 1 rood and 31 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 2 A. On this allotment stands a building known as the Barrack Sergeant's Quarters. Upset price £8 per acre, to which will be added the sum of £8 as the value of the building standing thereon.

At the Police Office, Newcastle.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1. 22 acres and 2 roods, near Newcastle, No. 28 of the Moschelo Island allotments. 2. 24 acres and 3 roods, same place, No. 29. Upset price £2 per acre.

At the Police Office, Orange.

TOWN LOTS.

ORANGE.—1—5. 2 roods each, county of Wellington, parish of Orange, Nos. 4—7 and 20 of section 41. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

WELLINGTON.—6, 7. 50 acres each, near Molong, on the Molong Rivulet. Upset price £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

BATHURST.—8. 50 acres, parish of Huntley. 9. 30 acres, parish of Graham. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office Queanbeyan.

TOWN LOTS.

QUEANBEYAN.—1, 2. 2 roods each, county of Murray, parish of Queanbeyan, Nos. 8 and 9 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Scone.

TOWN LOTS.

SCONE.—1. 2 roods and 16 perches, county of Brisbane, parish of Scone, No. 1 of section 19. 2—3. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 8—10 of section 13. 5. 3 acres, same place, No. 1 of section 14. 6—8. 2 roods each, Nos. 11—13 of section 20. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Tamworth.

TOWN LOTS.

TAMWORTH.—1—7. 2 roods each, county of Inglis, parish of Tamworth, Nos. 1—7 of section 1. 8, 9. 2 roods and 20 perches each, same place, Nos. 8 and 9 of section 1. 10—20 2 roods each, Nos. 1—10 of section 2, and 11—20 of section 29 Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office Warwick.

TOWN LOTS.

WARWICK.—1—11. 2 roods each, parish of Merivale, parish of Warwick, Nos. 1—4 and 16 of section 2, 1—5 and 18 of section 3. 12. 3 roods and 20 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 4. 13. 3 roods and 35 perches, same place, No. 7 of section 4. 14—23. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—7 and 18—20 of section 9. 24. 2 roods and 20 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 5. 25. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 9 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 5. 26. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 5. 27—33. 1 acre and 1 rood each, same place, Nos. 1—4 of section 7 and 2—4 of section 17. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wagga Wagga.

TOWN LOTS.

SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA.—1—12. 2 roods each, county of Wynyard, parish of South Wagga Wagga, Nos. 6—11 of section 1, 6—8 and 18—20 of section 4. 13. 33 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 5. 14. 36 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 5. 15. 1 rood, same place, No. 3 of section 5. 16. 1 rood and 4 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 5. 17—25. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 9—17 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

NORTH WAGGA WAGGA.—26—33. 2 roods each, Nos. 2—9 of section 5. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wollongong.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

CAMDEN.—1. 62 acres, near the American Creek, Illawarra. Upset price £1 per acre. 2—9. 2 acres and 2 roods each, Nos. 1, 4, 2, and 3 of section 23; 2 and 3 of section 21; and 1 and 2 of section 30. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Yass.

COUNTRY LOTS.

KING.—1. 30 acres, near Mundoonen, Yass River. 3. 40 acres, at Jerrawa Creek, near its confluence with Catherine's Creek. 4. 30 acres, at Jerrawa Creek. 5. 50 acres, same place. 6. 30. acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

MURRAY.—2. 32 acres, near Mundoonen, Yass River. Reserving for public use the existing road from Yass to Gundaroo, passing through this land, the area of which has been deducted. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Drayton.

TOWN LOTS.

DRAYTON.—1—6. 2 roods each, county of Aubigny, parish of Drayton, allotments Nos. 2—7 of section 1. 7—10. 1 rood and 8 perches each, same place, Nos. 17—20 of section 1. 11—14. 2 roods each, same place. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

AUBIGNY.—15—18. 3 acres each, parish of Drayton, town of Drayton, Nos. 1—4 of section 4. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Albury.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

UNNAMED.—1. 8 acres and 4 perches, parish of Albury, on Bungambrewatah Creek, near Albury, No. 12. 2. 7 acres and 21 perches, same place, No. 13. 3. 4 acres, 3 roods, and 34 perches, same place, No. 14. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 4—6. 51 acres each, parish of Albury, on Yarrawudda Flat, near Albury, Nos. 18—20. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

TOWN LOTS.

ARMIDALE.—1, 2. 2 roods and 26½ perches each, county of Sandon, parish of Armidale, New England, Nos. 7 and 9 of section 24. price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

SANDON.—3. 5 acres, 3 roods, and 33 perches, parish of Armidale, near Armidale, New England, western suburban allotment No. 10 Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 4. 24½ acres, parish of Armidale, at Armidale, No. 1. 5. 29½ acres, same place, No. 2. Upset price £2 per acre. 6. 37½ acres, same place, No. 3. 7, 8. 40 acres each, No. 4. Upset price £1 10s per acre. 9. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, same place, cultivation allotment, No. 11. 10. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 6 perches, same place, No. 12. 11. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 8 perches, same place, No. 13. 12. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, same place, No. 14. 13. 2 acres, and 18 perches, same place, No. 15. Upset price £3 per acre. 14. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 15 perches, same place, No. 16. Upset price £4 per acre. 15 2 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 17. 16. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, same place, No. 21. 17, 18. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 22 and 26. 19. 2 acres and 9 perches, same place, No. 27. 20. 2 acres and 16 perches, same place, No. 28. Upset price £3 per acre. 21. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 29. Upset price £4 per acre. 22. 3 acres and 25 perches, same place, No. 32. 23. 3 acres and 12 perches, same place, No. 33. 24. 3 acres, same place, No. 34. 25. 2 acres and 28 perches, same place, No. 36. 26. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches, same place, No. 41. 27. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 22 perches, same place, No. 42. 28. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches, No. 43. 29. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 15 perches, same place, No. 44. 30. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 32 perches, same place, No. 45. 31. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 34 perches, same place, No. 46. 32. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 47. 33. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches, same place, No. 48. 34. 2 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 52. 35. 3 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches, same place, No. 53. 36. 3 acres, 2 roods, and 28 perches, same place, No. 54. 37. 3 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 55. 38. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches, same place, No. 56. 39. 2 acres and 12 perches, same place, No. 62. Upset price, 3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Bennelong.

TOWN LOTS.

BENNELONG.—1—10. 1 rood and 24 perches each, county of Harden, parish of Bennelong, Nos. 1—10 of section 26. 11—16. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—5 and 7 of section 27. 17—19. 1 rood and 24 perches each, Nos. 2—4 of section 31. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Camden.

TOWN LOTS.

UPPER PICTON.—1—3. 2 roods each, county of Camden, parish of Picton, Nos. 4—6 of section 7. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Dungog.

TOWN LOTS.

CLARENCE TOWN.—1—8. 2 roods each, county of Durham, parish of Uffington, Nos. 5—7, 10, 12—14, and 1 of section 20. 9—48. 2 roods each, Nos. 5—10 and 12—14 of section 3; 5—9, 13, 14, 1, 3, 11, and 12 of section 4; 1—9 and 20 of section 18; 1—4 and 15—20 of section 3. Upset price £3 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

DURHAM.—49. 10 acres, 3 roods, and 16 perches, near Dungog, part of the village reserve on the William River, south of Hooke's grant. 50. 11 acres, 2 roods, and 16 perches, same place. 51. 10 acres and 30 perches, same place. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

GLOUCESTER.—52. 30 acres, on the Manning River, opposite Wingham. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Eden.

TOWN LOTS.

EDEN.—1, 2. 1 rood and 8 perches each, county of Auckland, parish of Weecoon, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 11. 3. 1 rood and 14 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 11. 4. 1 rood and 24 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 11. 5. 1 rood and 38 perches, No. 7 of section 11. Upset price £8 per acre.

PANBULA.—61, 13. 2 roods each, county of Auckland, parish of Panbula, Nos. 15—22 of section 13. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

AUCKLAND.—14—23. 2 acres and 2 roods each, parish of Panbula, cultivation allotments. Nos. 1—5 of section 6, 2 of section 5, and 1—4 of section 9. 24. 2 acres 2 roods and 14 perches, same place, No. 1. 25. 1 acre and 38 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 3. 26. 2 acres and 32 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 3. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Gosford.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1, 2. 2 acres and 2 roods each, parish of Gosford, town of Gosford, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 31. 3, 4. 3 acres 1 rood and 17½ perches each, parish of Gosford, Nos. 41 and 42. Upset price £3 per acre. 5. 10 acres, in the Kincumbar reserve. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

TOWN LOTS.

GOULBURN.—1—7. 2 roods each, county of Argyle, parish of Goulburn, Nos. 5—7 of section 23, 15—17 and 18 of section 24. 8. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 1 of section 36. 9—16. 2 roods each, Nos. 2—9 of section 36. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Penrith.

TOWN LOTS.

EMU.—1—3. 2 roods each, county of Cook, parish of Strathdon, Nos. 3—5 of section 5. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

COOK.—4. 4 acres, 1 rood, and 33 perches, parish of Strathdon, at Emu, being part of the Police Paddock, No. 1. 5. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 6 perches, same place, No. 2. 6. 6 acres, 2 roods, and 5 perches, same place, No. 3: this allotment has a cottage containing two rooms. 7. 6 acres and 15 perches, same place, No. 4: this allotment has the old Police Quarters upon it. Upset price £3 per acre. 8. 4 acres, 2 roods, and 26 perches, same place, No. 5. On this allotment stand the buildings formerly used as the Officer's Quarters, consisting of a good dwelling house and kitchen; also a good stone building, consisting of a large store, barrack stables, and mill house. Upset price £300 per lot.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

TOWN LOTS.

GRAFTON.—1. 2 roods, county of Clarence, parish of Southampton, No. 4 of section 1. 2. 2 roods and 8 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 1. 3. 2 roods and 5 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 1. 4. 1 rood and 25 perches, No. 7 of section 2. 5. 1 rood and 39 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 2. 6. 2 roods, same place, No. 9 of section 2. 7. 2 roods and 28 perches, No. 10 of section 2. 8. 3 roods and 38 perches, No. 1 of section 3. 9. 2 roods and 10 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 3. 10, 11. 2 roods and 7 perches each, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 3. 12—19. 2 roods each, county of Clarence, parish of Great Marlow, Nos. 1—4 of section 12. Upset price £8—per acre.

CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS

(LEASES BY AUCTION.)

Under the Regulations of 29th March, 1848.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, July 8, 1850.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for the information of all persons concerned, that leases of the hereunder described portions of land, which have been forfeited for non-payment of the rent, or for non-renewal, will be put up to auction, at 11 o'clock of Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August next, at the places respectively mentioned, and upon the conditions set forth in the regulations in question.

2. Further information respecting the lands can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, and at the Police Offices of the districts.

3. The upset price of each lot is 5s. per section of 640 acres, for the half year commencing 1st instant.

4. The full price bid for each lot must be paid down at the time of sale, in failure of which, or if not bid for, the lands will become open to selection without petition, in conformity with sections 37 and 38 of the Regulations; or liable to be taken by pre-emption by persons who have omitted to avail themselves of that privilege, and in default they will again be offered at the next general sale, to take place in the month of November next.

5. Parties obtaining these leases, whether by auction, pre-emption, or without competition, will have the power to renew them, under the 12th Clause of the Regulations, upon payment of the rent, to the Colonial Treasurer, within the time prescribed by the notice of the 26th July, 1849, namely, by the 30th of September in each year.

At the Police Office, Berrima.

1. 1000 acres, county of Camden, on Budjong Creek and the Shoalhaven River. 2. 640 acres, county of Camden, on Budjong Creek, near the Shoalhaven River.

At the Police Office, Gosford.

1—3. 640 acres each, county of Northumberland, near Dora Creek. 4, 5. 640 acres each, county of Northumberland, near Lake Macquarie. 6. 640 acres, county of Northumberland, on Lake Macquarie.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

1. 960 acres, county of Argyle, near Bungonia. 2. 640 acres, county of Argyle, on Bungonia and Lumley Creeks. 3. 1280 acres, county of Argyle, on Bungonia Creek. 4. 640 acres, same place. 5. 1000 acres, county of Argyle, on Jerrara Creek. 6. 1120 acres, same place. 7. 750 acres, county of Argyle, near the village of Collector. 8. 640 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Hartley.

1. 640 acres, county of Roxburg, partly in the county of Cook, on Solitary Creek. 2. 640 acres, county of Roxburgh, partly in the county of Cook, parish of Thornshope.

At the Police Office, Port Macquarie.

1. 640 acres, county of Macquarie, near Wingham. 2. 1017 acres, county of Macquarie, on the Manning River, at Wingham.

At the Police Office, Scone.

1—4. 640 acres each, county of Brisbane, parish of Strathearn.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker.

Sydney, November 3.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL

THE Quarterly Sermons in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund will be preached in Christ Church, on SUNDAY, the 21st instant:

In the Morning, by the Reverend HENRY CARY, M.A., of St. Mark's, Alexandria;

In the Evening, by the Reverend ALFRED STEPHEN, B.A., of Christ Church, St. Lawrence.

J. WILLIAM JONES, Honorary Secretary.

July 18. 1321

GOLD DUST.

CALIFORNIAN Gold Dust purchased in any quantities by THACKER AND CO., George-street.

George-street, July 6. 492

MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.

FOR SALE, a most superb Yeomanry Cavalry Uniform. Appointments of lace, solid silver, crimson velvet, &c., &c.

V. ZAHEL, 30, Hunter-street.

990

DAIRY SALT, for sale at the Stores of SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.

Sydney, May 21. 9119

FUNERALS conducted on the most moderate terms, by R. STEWART, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, Pitt-street, adjoining his old-established furniture and cedar establishment, corner of Bathurst-street.

N. B.—Coffin Furniture on sale. 9689

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

THE undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for the STOCKTON TWEEDS, have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE *on liberal terms.*

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER, Pitt-street.

10256

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, 313, Pitt-street North,—

WEST INDIA ARROWROOT, in tins; Isinglass, GELATINE, Sago, Tapioca, Sir Han Sloan's Chocolate. Vermicilli and Maccaroni, Sauces. SARDINES, Preserved Salmon, ANCHOVIES, Salted Salmon, in jars; Anchovy and Herring Paste, CANARY SEED, Jordan and soft shell Almonds, Barcelona Nuts, Italian Juice, Starch, Blue, Black Lead, Polishing Paste, Basket Salt, Bottled Fruits, Vinegar, Capers, Durham Mustard, Olives, Pickles, Chutney, Curry Powder. CINNAMON, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Black and White Pepper, Wine and Beer Corks, Refined and other Sugars, ORANGE PEKOE, Souchong, Fine Hyson, Gunpowder, Congou, and Hysonskin Teas, Pearl Barley, Bath Bricks, Thumb and Powdered Blue, ESSENCE of RENNET, Patna and Carolina Rice, Scotch Oatmeal, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey FIGS, Patras Currants, SULTANA and Turkey Raisins, Wax TAPERS and CARRIAGE Lights, Pure and Belmont Sperm Candles, Jams and Jellies, DAY and MARTIN'S Blacking, Refined Saltpetre, Dates, Essence of Spruce, Jamaica Ginger, RASPBERRY Vinegar, Prepared Groats, Fine Salad Oil, BREWERS' ISINGLASS, Lamp Cotton, Split Peas, Fine CAYENNE Pepper, Carroway Seeds, CHILI and GARLIC Vinegar, Beeswax, ANNATO, in cakes and Liquid; Hops; &c., &c.

A. FOSS.

N.B.—Considerable allowance to wholesale purchasers. 10132

SHEATHING AND BRAZIER'S COPPER, RODS AND NAILS.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—

SHEATHING COPPER, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 oz.

BRAZIER'S COPPER, 8, 12 16, 32, 34, and 36 lb.

ROD COPPER, ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, and 1¼ inch

COPPER NAILS, 1¼ and 1½ inch.

F. M'NAB, 22, Macquarie-place.

11289

COMFITS AND LOZENGES.

ON SALE, Comfits and Lozenges; also, Vinegar, in quarter-casks and hogsheads.

R. B. COOKE, Wholesale and Export Confectioner, No. 16, Hunter-street,

8671 Second door from Bligh-street

PAGE'S PORT,

EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—

400 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.

E. C, WEEKES AND CO., 450, George-street, Near the Post Office

BULLION OFFICE,

M. BIRNSTINGL'S, GEORGE-STREET

IN consequence of the extensive patronage and the large amount of orders here, and transactions with foreign parts, this office purchases English, Irish, and Scotch Notes, European BILLS, DOLLARS, RUPEES, and FIVE-FRANC PIECES, at a very small discount.

Dollars, Eagles, Half ditto, Doubloons, ½, ¼, and ⅛ ditto, and Californian Coin, always on hand for sale WITHOUT PREMIUM.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD DUST BOUGHT IN ANY QUANTITY. 938

FEARNLEY'S

CHEAP HAY, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, STRAW, AND FORAGE OF ALL KINDS.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by several extensive Growers to sell the above on commission, begs to assure his customers that he will supply them cheaper than any other dealer in Sydney, from a large stock, with fresh supplies arriving daily. A constant supply of Van Diemen's Land Produce.

JOHN FEARNLEY. Hay and Corn Factor, Near the Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street.

Export orders executed promptly, and on the most advantageous terms. 1195

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

VISITES, PALETOS, AND MANTELETS.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON respectfully invite the ladies, to call and select from an extensive assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

just received, and now ready for inspection.

Long and square shawls, in wool, Paisley, cashmere, and Norwich.

Bordered turnovers and neck ties

Railway plaid wrappers—this is a most comfortable travelling scarf

Visites, paletots, and mantelets, in a variety of materials, most elegant and fashionable makes, which, together with a large assortment of dresses, and general drapery goods, will be sold very cheap, second to none.

Linen and Woollen Mart,

1196 287 and 289, Pitt-street.

GOOD WHITE SHIRTS

AT SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY 37, PARK-STREET.

TO Gentlemen who prefer having their Shirts made to measure or order, J. T. Smith respectfully solicits them to give their directions during the winter months, as the influx of orders in the spring and summer renders it almost impossible to pay that strict and individual attention to the demands of all his numerous patrons that he really wishes to do; and from the comparatively few GOOD shirt hands to be met with, great delay is often caused, which is unavoidable, for the two reasons assigned. J. T. S. suggests that his friends should now give their orders for what they are likely to require in the spring. A registry is kept of all measures and particulars; therefore, for those gentlemen who have been previously supplied at his manufactory and reside in the country, it will be only necessary to transmit their wishes through the post-office, and every possible care and attention shall be paid to them.

A large and varied stock always on hand, comprising—Plain and fancy shirts, with or without collars; extra large size ditto; yacht and regatta shirts, choice patterns; Scotch twill, &c. Boys' and youths' shirts of every description. Flannel shirts and drawers, cravats, braces, boot hose, &c.

Ladies' and children's under clothing in stock, or made to order. 5941

EX BANK OF ENGLAND.

JUNE 4.

THE undersigned has received as above, his Spring supply of London garden seeds, in prime condition.

T. W. SHEPHERD, Darling Nursery, Sydney. 1049

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Invoices of Bar and Hoop Iron, assorted

Ditto Tin Plates

Ditto Earthenware

Ditto China Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Sets

Ditto Hogskins, &c.

West India Rum } in bond

Case Gin } in bond

Neats' Tongues, in small packages

Sheep's ditto ditto

Neatsfoot oil.

H. W. HAMILTON, Macquarie-place.

963

JUST ARRIVED, EX BERMONDSEY.

THE PATENT HARMONIUM,

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF WONDROUS POWER, BEING A COMPLETE BAND IN ITSELF.

Patronized by the Royal Family.

Medal of Honour granted by the Courts of France, Spain, Belgium, and Russia.

MR. A. EMANUEL, Professor of Music, being the importer of the above, with much pleasure begs respectfully to inform the Musical World, that he intends giving a series of Grand Musical Entertainments at the Royal Hotel in conjunction with Mr. Sigmont, who will perform a variety of the most pleasing and popular Music on this delightful and charming instrument, and producing its various effects. The first entertainment will take place on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Admission, Two Shillings. Programmes of the performance will be published.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PUBLIC PRESS.

"We had the pleasure to hear Julien Adams, the celebrated pianist, perform upon the new musical instrument, the Patent Harmonium, one of the most marvellous combinations of the tones of distinct instruments which human ingenuity has yet produced; its power appears tremendous, as well as characterized by the greatest and most susceptible variety, now swelling with the rich deep notes of the horn, and now wailing like the most exquisite warbling of the flute, changing in short with a rapidity and ease of the most wonderful kind by the will of the performer. The Patent Harmonium is an invention of such decided merit, that it must work its way into popularity, and it is with much pleasure that we have the means of making it known to our readers."—*Court Journal.*

"This instrument possesses immense advantages over every instrument capable of yielding but one tone; its variety seems almost endless; the tones are soft and mellow, and powerful as the player wills it, at one moment producing the sweetest melody, and the next the effect of a *full band.* The touch is so delicate that the most rapid passages can be played with the greatest ease. We never remember to have been more delighted than while listening to this charming instrument, and we certainly cannot too strongly recommend it to all true lovers of music."—*Musical World.*

"A delightful musical reunion was given at the establishment of the manufacturers of the Patent Harmonium, who, after incessant toil, and great skill, have produced an instrument of wondrous power. Compass and variety to enumerate all its advantages would fill a volume. The moment the player has commenced, the auditor is delighted and enchanted by its infinite variety. We entreat our readers to see, hear, and judge for themselves."—*Morning Post.* 975

HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.

THE undersigned are CASH purchasers, *at the highest market price,* of HIDES, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of Ox and Cow HORNS, SHANK BONES, and HOOFS.

J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE, Leather Manufactory,

1111 George-street, Sydney.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

A LARGE supply of fine worked Fruit Trees, in great variety, at reduced prices, may be had on application as beneath; also, a most extensive collection of Ornamental Plants, many of them of quite recent introduction. A freshly compiled catalogue, comprising nearly 2000 species and varieties of plants has been printed; a copy with prices affixed to all disposable plants may be seen on application at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald.* A copy printed upon thin paper will be forwarded to any person who will remit four 2d. postage stamps. Apply (if by letter prepaid) to

JOHN M'MAHON, Camden.

N.B.—Plants securely packed for long journeys, glazed plant cabins prepared, and filled with rare plants for transmission to Europe, &c., &c.

Carriage to Sydney about 1s. 6d. per cwt.

TOWN OF GOULBURN.

ONE Allotment in this Township for sale, being allotment 11 of section 5—2 roods. Apply to

HENRY FISHER, City Depôt, 480, George-street

July 16. 1067

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

ONE Allotment facing Grose-street, containing one rood nine perches, being allotment 12 of section 18. For sale, apply to

HENRY FISHER. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Stores, City Depôt, Opposite the Barrack Gate.

July 16 1069

TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SYDNEY.

2 ALLOTMENTS, beautifully situated, commanding the finest view, in Miller-street, adjoining Mr. Pashley's new stone cottage; Nos. 8 and 9, of section 9. For sale, apply to

HENRY FISHER, City Depôt, 480, George-street.

July 16. 1068

TOWN OF BATHURST.

3 ALLOTMENTS in the above Township. viz.:—

Allotment No. 7, section 18, in Rankin-street.

Allotment No. 2 of section 18, in Howick-street.

Allotment No. 10 of section 18, in Rankin-street.

For sale, apply to HENRY FISHER, City Depôt.

July 16. 1070

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE Paddock, containing about eighty acres of Land, in the Town of Windsor, and now in the occupation of Samuel Marsden, Esq. Possession to be given the 1st January next. Apply to Messrs. Minithorpe and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned,

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf.

June 11. 1020

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is a cash purchaser of Tortoiseshell in any quantity.

JAMES SIMMONS, Australian Mart, Market-street East. 1026

Merry-morry, May 8.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution the public against giving any credit whatever to my wife Sarah Kemp, after the above date, as I will not be answerable for the same, she having left her home without any just cause or provocation.

his
ISAACK ✗ KEMP,
mark.

Witness—
WILLIAM RICHARD BLACKMAN,
WILLIAM BLACKMAN. 404

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding orders drawn on St. John T. Gore, Esq., Parramatta, are requested to present the same for payment to the Rev. WILLIAM F. GORE Vineyard, Parramatta. 1047

BALMAIN.

TENDERS are invited for making the main street, Balmain, extending from Darling Harbour on the east, to Chape's house near the Catholic Church, on the west. Specifications may be seen, and full particulars ascertained on application to CHARLES E. LANGLEY, Esq., Civil Engineer, at his Office, 316, Pitt-street, Sydney; and at Marshall's Hotel, Balmain.

Tenders will be received either for the whole or portions of the above work, by the undersigned, until Friday, the 26th July instant.

ALEXANDER GRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Balmain, July 17. 1237

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of undersigned, William-street, on or before the 20th July, where plans and specification may be seen, for the erection and completion of a range of Stores in George-street, for Mr. William Barnett. Security will be required. Proprietor not bound to accept the lowest tender.

P. J. DOWNEY, Architect.

11258

TO DISPENSERS.

A VACANCY having occurred in the above department of the Odd Fellow's Medical Institute. Intending applicants for the situation can receive all information as to duties, &c., by applying to the Secretary, J. B. Caser 64, Phillip-street, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

It will be necessary for the parties applying to produce testimonials as to character and ability to compound and dispense medicines, on or before Friday, July 26 1167

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, from 10,000 to 20,000 Bricks, to be delivered at Miller's Point Wharf (late Moore's).

Also, about 10 tons Slacked Lime, in barrels.

Tenders for supplying the same will be received till Friday, the 19th instant, by

THACKER AND CO.

July 17. 1215

TO BOILER MAKERS.

WANTED, four good workmen. Apply to Mr. Fite, Superintending Engineer, *Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.* 1025

WANTED, a man and his wife; the man to cook and look after a horse, and the woman as a general house servant: also, a Cooper. Apply before nine o'clock in the morning, to Mr. A. COHEN Cleveland Cottage, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street. 1319

TO PARTIES WANTING A SUPERINTENDENT.

A PERSON thoroughly competent to take charge of either sheep or cattle, wishing for a situation, and will accept of very moderate remuneration.

Apply, by letter, to the care of the undersigned.

THOMAS S. MORT, George-street.

July 17. 1220

LOST, a Bunch of Keys Any person having found the same will receive a reward of Ten Shillings, by bringing it to the office of F. M'NAB, Macquarie-place. 1328

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the station of the undersigned, a Bay Horse, five years old, about 14½ hands high, blaze down the face, near hind fetlock white, switch tail, a saddle mark on off side; branded ME on near shoulder, the E not very legible. Also, a Bay Horse, three years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, off hind fetlock white, switch tail; branded ME on near shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above horses, by writing to the undersigned; to Mr. GREGORY FITZGERALD Reedy Creek; or, to Mr. CHARLES QUAIL, Yass.

JAMES GARRY, Bogolong.

July 10. 856

STORAGE.

FOR about 250 tons of goods, in any quantity. Parties having goods to store, will find the situation very convenient, owing to its central position. It is suitable for goods of all descriptions, and the charges per week will be very moderate. Apply to

Mr. JOHN A. MATHEWS, At Mr. M'Gaa's, Queen-street.

Queen street, July 15. 1049

TO LET, in Macquarie-street North, opposite the Domain gate, the house at present in the occupation of the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle. For particulars apply to

MR. WALLIS, Elizabeth-street.

1208

TO LET, a House in Victoria Terrace Miller's Point, containing ten rooms, kitchen, pantry, stables, coach-house, &c., water laid on. Apply to G. TALBOT, Victoria Terrace.

June 29 121

TO LET, the property at Lake Macquarie known as Threlkeld's Grant, consisting of 1280 acres of land, on which the Ebenezer colliery is situated.

The greatly increasing demand for coals offers a good opportunity for working this colliery with advantage, especially as a much superior coal to what has hitherto been sold in Sydney from this mine may be obtained with great facility, samples of which can be exhibited. The property would be leased as a whole, or the colliery separately, as it might suit applicants.

Apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point.

July 10.

MUDGEE HOTEL,

THE above Hotel, now in first-rate business, to be let for such term as may be agreed upon. Its advantages and situation are too well know to require comment.

Security will be required for the regular payment of the rent.

Possession can be given on the 1st September. Apply to

WILLIAM BLACKMAN.

Mudgee, July 1. 406

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Although I should not have presumed, under any circumstances, to offer myself spontaneously as a candidate for the representation of Sydney, in the *Legislative* Council, I have been induced to present myself for your sufferages, in the present important crisis of our affairs, by certain of your number—respected and influential citizens of various classes of society, and of all shades of opinion in other matters of importance—who do me the honour to think that the public interest would be promoted by my return.

As to whether a minister of religion should ever occupy such a position at all, no member of the Church of England can consistently object to such an arrangement, so long as bishops are allowed to sit in the House of Lords, to legislate for all the colonies of the empire. And as to members of other communions, it may be sufficient to remind them, that the Rev. Dr. Owen, one of the most eminent men of his age, was a member of Parliament during the Commonwealth; that the Rev. Alexander Shields, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, was a nominee member of the Legislative Council of the unfortunate Scotch colony at the Isthmus of Darien; that the Rev. (and justly celebrated) Dr. Witherspoon was a member of the original American Congress, and one of the signers of the famous Declaration of Independence; that the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight was twice a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts; and that even at the present moment, in addition to several Roman Catholic clergymen, there is at least one Presbyterian minister—the Rev. M. Coquerel, one of the representatives of the city of Paris—in the National Assembly of France. Nay, there is at this moment an eminent London Dissenting minister, the Rev. W. J. Fox, a member of the House of Commons.

I confess, indeed, that if the people of this colony had only such a measure of civil and religious liberty secured to them as they are fairly entitled to as men and as Britons, I should never desire such an office for myself; but subjected as we still are, to a whole host of grievances, both civil and religious, I conceive it to be the duty of every colonist to do all he can, in whatever capacity his services may be likely to prove available, for the redress of these grievances, that the inestimable benefits of good government may be secured as speedily as possible, for the whole body of the people.

The present is doubtless the most important crisis that has ever occured in the history of this colony; and the present Legislative Council will shortly have incomparably more in its power, whether for good or for evil to the colony in all future time, than any former Council has ever had. For example, it will have to fix the Elective Franchise, both for New South Wales and Port Phillip, and to apportion out the future representation of both colonies into electoral districts, to be marked out by itself. Now, as to my own opinion on these important questions, I should advocate a great extension of the franchise, so as to include whole classes of the community that are at present debarred from all political rights. And in regard to the apportionment of the representation, I am decidedly of opinion that it should be based exclusively, as in France and in America, on population.

I would strenuously oppose every attempt to promote the resumption of transportation to this colony, in whatever form, and under whatever pretences; chiefly because it would effectually shut up the colony against the influx of a respectable free immigrant population from Great Britain and Ireland. If Great Britain desires to form a New Penal Settlement, to be managed on improved principles, (as I think she might with great benefit to herself), let her do so, as recommended by Sir Richard Bourke, on the North-west Coast of New Holland, about three hundred miles from Sydney.

My efforts in the late Council, in the cause of General Education, render it quite unnecessary that I should say anything further on that subject. I consider the education of the people as one of the first and most important duties of any Government.

In regard to Mr. Wentworth's University Bill, in so far as that Bill goes upon the model of the London University—creating a Board for the examination of candidates for degrees in Law, in Medicine, and in Arts, in whatever Colleges (approved by the Board) such candidates may have been educated, and to whatever religious denomination they may respectively belong, and for conferring such degrees on all duly qualified candidates,—in so far, I say, Mr. Wentworth's bill has my cordial approval. I consider the colony quite ripe for such an institution, and I am decidedly of opinion that there is no species of institution that will tend more rapidly to develope its intellectual resources, and to ensure its general advancement. But when Mr. Wentworth proposes to combine a complete Educational Establishment with the said University, and to render such an establishment part and parcel of that University, he proposes to do the very thing which the Imperial Government refused to do, even when solicited by Lord Brougham and his party, in the case of the London University; and he will be sure, if he succeeds, to sow the seeds of future and extensive heartburnings, and to ensure the ultimate failure of his own magnificent scheme. To provide for the future, as well as for the present educational wants of the colony, and to ensure justice and fair dealing to all future candidates for academical honours, in whatever colleges they may have been educated, the proposed University must be, like the London University, altogether unconnected with any particular college, so as to dispense its benefits equally and indiscriminately to all.

Attempts have, I understand, been industriously made to create a strong prejudice against me in certain quarters, by representing me as inveterately hostile to Irishmen and Roman Catholics, and as indisposed to do them even common justice. Now I deny the fact altogether. On the contrary, when a student at the University of Glasgow, upwards of thirty years ago, I used all my humble influence in favour of Catholic Emancipation, when the great majority of Scotsmen were strongly opposed to that measure; and during the whole period of my residence in this colony, I have uniformly advocated, both in the Council and out of it, equal political rights and privileges for all, without distinction either of sect or nation. Nay, during my late residence in the mother country, I went twice to Ireland to promote emigration from that country; and when the Repeal Movement was at its height, actually published a pamphlet recommending Repeal, as the only measure that would give justice to Ireland. Conceiving that society in this colony would be much better constituted if it consisted of immigrants in equal numbers from each of the Three Kingdoms, I got a recommendation to that effect introduced into the Report of the Select Committee of the late Council on Immigration for the year 1845; and if I have remonstrated and protested against the practice of sending us out two-thirds of our immigrants, whether male or female, from Ireland, and only one-third from Great Britain, as has been done repeatedly, I think I had a right to do so.

My services to the colony, as a guardian of the public purse, during the period of my connection with the late Legislative Council, are sufficiently known to render any further reference unnecessary; and the architecture of the City of Sydney bears ample testimony to my services to this community in other respects. It was the Scotch mechanics whom I introduced in the year 1831, to erect the Australian College Buildings, that first enabled the citizens of Sydney to substitute for the miserable wooden hovels and the paltry brick buildings of an earlier period, numerous and splendid edifices of polished stone.

Gentlemen, if you should do me the honour to place me once more in the Legislative Council, I shall endeavour to do my duty there to the best of my ability; and if you should not, I shall still feel the same desire to serve you in any other way in my power.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your sincere well-wisher,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

Sydney, 27th June, 1850. 653

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
10026 THACKER AND CO.

THE CRISIS AND THE MAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee conducting the FREE ELECTION of the Rev. Dr. Lang deem it due alike to those of your number who are with them, and those who are against them, to state briefly the grounds on which they seek your co-operation and support in the present contest. The members of this Committee, numbering nearly one hundred citizens, have, for the most part, no connexion nor personal acquaintance with Dr. Lang; neither do they identify themselves with some of his public acts now under discussion; nor do they agree with his expressed opinions on many points of considerable importance; but acting from motives which could not be influenced by accident or fortuitous circumstance, they can well afford to sink minor differences of opinion, in uniting their efforts to advance great principles, and to promote the common welfare of their country. In Dr. Lang they recognise the true principles of good government—Political Justice, Religious Toleration, and Social Advancement. In him they see an advocate, who has not put on the colouring of these things for a particular occasion, but who has adopted his opinions, fairly and deliberately, from the force of reasoning and from the study of truth and the science of human improvement; and who has the acknowledged ability and the patriotic purpose to originate and carry out legislative measures for the benefit of all, as fully and as speedily as public safety may warrant or the spirit of the age may require. The Committee, with due respect, ask their fellow-citizens to review the past life of Dr. Lang, and dispassionately and seriously to recount his acts of public service, and especially to examine his former conduct in the Legislative Council; and they have no fears for the decision to which such enquiry will lead all candid minds. If any proofs were required of the high estimate formed, not only in this colony, but in Europe, of the talents of Dr. Lang, even by his most determined enemies, it would be sufficient to refer to the host of newspaper scribes who have ransacked every repository of ribaldry and abuse for defamatory terms to destroy his character—to the impotent attempt at personal legislation made at this moment to exclude his presence from the Council—to the singular fact that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent out a laboured and lengthy Despatch with the avowed object of lessening his influence in Australia. These multifarious, strenuous, and extraordinary efforts to put down the Rev. Dr. Lang, speak most eloquently of the immense importance attached to him by those, who, in the heat of their personal animosities, or in fear of the exposure of public corruptions, so indiscreetly and daringly condemn him. Dr. Lang is the man made for the present crisis. Familiar with the history of ancient and modern governments, long and intimately acquainted with the political wants and social necessities of his adopted land, and devoted to the progress of our race,—with natural energies rarely excelled, and with intellectual gifts which have been matured by a life-long culture, he is eminently fitted to promote the general good, and to establish the just claims of the Australian colonists. In the present choice it is impossible to descend to a comparison between Dr. Lang and his opponent.

The Committee, with great confidence, solicit the suffrages of their fellow-citizens for this old, severely-tried, and indefatigable servant of the colony. Those who hope for the day of justice, when the splendid lands of this territory shall be thrown open to the industry of the people, will vote for Dr. Lang, who would plant on our hills and plains a stout-hearted Australian yeomanry. Those who contend for an enlargement of our elective privileges in the State, will vote for Dr. Lang, who in 1843 resisted Mr. Wentworth's mutilation of the franchise. Those who remember the sore distress of that period, will vote for Dr. Lang, who then so manfully and consistently stood by the suffering poor. Those who desire the spirit of knowledge to go forth through the country, will vote for Dr. Lang, who has ever been found in the vanguard of education. Those who seek a broad basis for the superstructure of Government, who desire to see economy and purity in its administrations, and who know that its safety can be only in the affections of a free and happy people, will vote for Dr. Lang. All who think independently, and who feel disinterestedly—who look beyond the mists and prejudices and cares of to-day, will record their votes in this election for Dr. Lang!

Gentlemen, the Committee feel assured of the Election of the Rev. Dr. Lang; but that election must be a national triumph. It will not be enough to elect him by anything less than the largest number of votes ever recorded in New South Wales. If none of you, electors of Sydney, remain absent from the poll, that overwhelming majority must be the result.

By order of the Committee conducting the FREE ELECTION of Dr. Lang.
HENRY PARKES.
Hon. Secretary.

Central Committee Rooms, July 6, 1850.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of Five per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be payable to the Shareholders at the Banking House, on and after to-morrow (the 19th July).

JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, July 18th, 1850. 1309

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following *Directors, being eligible for re-election*, have put themselves in nomination to fill the offices of Directors declared vacant by ballot, viz.:—

Mr. J. P. Mackenzie
George Armytage
George Taylor

And that the following *Members* have also declared themselves candidates for the same office, viz.:—

Mr. R. H. Way
W. S. Moutry.

CHAS. LOWE,
Secretary.

July 17. 1255

IT being deemed advisable to provide additional force for the preservation of peace and good order, and for the protection of property, at the approaching Election, the co-operation of the Citizens is solicited for that purpose. They are hereby invited to come forward and be sworn in to act as Special Constables upon the occasion. A magistrate will attend daily at the Police Office, during this week, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of administering the necessary oath.

G. HILL,
Mayor.

Town Hall, July 15. 1083

TENDERS FOR ROAD METAL.

NOTICE—The Trustees of the Cook's River Road hereby give Notice, that they will receive tenders for the delivery monthly of from

100 to 200 tons blue metal
100 to 200 ditto iron-stone ditto
100 to 200 ditto white road ditto

for metalling the said road, and separate tenders for breaking and spreading the same.

The tenders must be accompanied with a sample of the stone to be delivered, and left at the office of Mr. Kettle, Druitt-street, on or before Thursday, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M. 1345

THE undersigned has on hand 200 barrels of prime mess pork, smoked and pickled tongues.

Also, a large quantity of prime lard, bacon, spiced meat, German sausages, &c.

The undersigned cautions the public, captains of ships in harbour, ship-owners, and others, not to purchase any of the above articles sold in his name unless ordered at his establishment, 262, Pitt-street, Sydney, as there are persons who took the unwarrantable liberty of selling spurious goods in his name.

1318 FREDERICK KOSTEN.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I do myself the honour to inform you that, following the course pointed out by the Act of Incorporation of the Sydney Railway Company, it has been decided by lot that I shall be the retiring Director for the present year, and at the same time I beg respectfully to intimate to you that, being eligible for re-election, I am again a candidate for your suffrages.

The deep interest which I have always taken in the establishment of the Company has been evinced by my having been from the commencement one of the largest Shareholders, and by my having throughout the whole period of the existence of the Provisional Committee, and since the Company was incorporated, devoted much time and attention to carry it through times of great difficulty and embarrassment. I feel satisfied to rest my claims for support on the present occasion upon the successful result which has attended the exertions of the Provisional Committee and the first set of Directors. Contrary to the anticipations of many whose labours to prejudice the public mind against the undertaking have been unceasing—these exertions have been pre-eminently successful, and there is no longer any doubt remaining upon the public mind as to the practicability of this truly national undertaking.

On the first election you placed me in the gratifying position of second on the list. I can assure you that during the period of my continuance in office I have in no degree relaxed my exertions in your behalf, and if again chosen by you, I pledge myself that my best efforts shall be devoted to the carrying on still further towards completion the project with which I have been so long identified.

I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KEMP.

Sydney, June 29. 10

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.

1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.

2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.

3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

NEVER did the ingenuity of man devise any plan so effectual to render old age happy, independent, and free from all cares and anxieties, as that of the deferred annuities, or annuities for old age. The overcrowded state of the Benevolent Asylum, and the many demands for private charity calls loudly for some system to arrest the growing evils of poverty.

However high the rate of wages, and cheap the necessaries of life may be, there cannot fail to be great numbers of paupers, unless the labouring classes will set apart a portion of their earnings for their support in old age.

The payment of 1s. a week by the labouring men, their wives, and the female servants in this colony, would be scarcely felt by them, and the trifling sum if commenced at the age of 20 would entitle them when they became 50 to an annuity of about £11 a year; at 60 to about £27 a year; at 70 to about £90 a year, during the remainder of their lives. How many aged men and women that are now in this colony dragging out a miserable existence, suffering privation, neglect, reproach, and upbraidings, and dependent for a bare subsistence on public and private charity, who have wasted or spent in extravagance considerably more than this amount. Instead of thinking on the future with a melancholy anxiety, as those who spend their income must do if they think at all, the Deferred Annuitant looks towards the future with joy and hope, for he knows that on a certain day his annuity will commence, and he may thenceforth cease to labour, as he will be independent during the remainder of his life. Surely employers could not render a more important service to their servants than by urging upon them the advice of the wisest man "to provide like the ant in the summer for the winter of life."

Many persons whilst young urge as a reason for not subscribing for a Deferred Annuity, that they will not live sufficiently long to enjoy it, although they daily witness numerous instances of poverty stricken old age. It will be seen on a reference to the last Annual Report of the Benevolent Society that out of 497 paupers in the Asylum, 296 were between 50 and 100 years of age.

To those persons who are now in affluent or comfortable circumstances, Deferred Annuities may prove of inestimable value. A Deferred Annuity may be the means of saving a man after he has become reduced in circumstances, from being a burden in his old age on his children, his relations, or friends, than which nothing could be more galling to a sensitive mind. We need only look around us in order to see numerous instances of the immensity of good a Deferred Annuity would have effected in saving persons who were once wealthy from a miserable old age.

So much importance do the Directors attach to the immense advantage to be derived from securing a provision for the aged out of their savings when young, that they have determined to apply for an Act of Council to protect Deferred Annuities, under certain conditions, the same as Government Pensions are protected against judgment debts, sequestration in insolvency, &c.

In order to relieve members from the effects of unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Deferred Annuities and Life Assurance policies, at a moderate rate of interest.

The tables of rates, forms of proposals, and all information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from ten to four daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

N.B.—Great advantages are held out to the first policies taken, as may be seen by the rules. 1284

THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMYANY.
TO STONEMASONS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS, to be addressed to the Manager, and endorsed "Tender for Stone Wall," will be received at this Office until Twelve o'clock on Monday, the 5th of August, from persons disposed to contract for the erection of a stone retaining Wall, upon the site of the Railway Terminus.

The specification and drawings may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, upon application to the Engineer of the Company, at his Office, No. 247, Elizabeth-street North.

CHARLES COWPER,
Manager.

Railway Office, July 17. 1240

Underwriters' Rooms,
Liverpool, 2nd February, 1850.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that the Committee for managing the affairs of this Association have appointed

MESSRS. SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

to act as their agents at Sydney, New South Wales.

It is presumed that the Assured, or their Representatives, will readily avail themselves of the assistance of the Agents, who are appointed by the Underwriters to act in their behalf, and whose co-operation will facilitate the settlement of Loss or Average with the Underwriters.

By order of the Committee,
THOS. COURT,
Secretary,
1007 Liverpool Underwriters' Association.

ALE AND PORTER.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned:—
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October 1849
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
Hoare and Co.'s ditto

10228 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ELECTION OF DR. LANG.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the electors will be held in the new Circus at the rear of the Adelphi Hotel, York-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, when the Rev. Dr. Lang will attend and explain his political views to the meeting.

The Chair will be taken at half-past one o'clock, P.M.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY PARKES,
1299 Hon. Secretary.

CLARENCE RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a limited number of Shares of £25 each, in the above-named Company, are still open for allotment.

The object of the Company is to import from England, and place in the trade, a suitable steam vessel of adequate power.

One-half the amount subscribed to be now paid down, and one-half by instalments, the first of which is not to be called for till twelve months from this date.

The Manager of the Commercial Bank is now ready to receive deposits, and to grant receipts to Shareholders on behalf of the Company.

Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, whose names are hereunto subscribed.

JOHN THACKER,
STUART A. DONALDSON,
OSWALD BLOXSOME,
JOHN DOBIE.

Sydney, June 14. 10524

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY.

THE following articles being constantly required for the use of the inmates, any donations of them will be thankfully received at the Institution, Pitt-street South, or will be sent for, if more convenient to the donor:—

Butcher's Meat	Soap	Candles
Flour	Starch	Coals
Potatoes	Blue	Firewood
Tea	Sugar	Rice

White and unbleached Calico, Printed Calico, Common Stuffs, Flannel, Woollen and Cotton Stockings, Shoes, Muslin for Caps

BOOKS.

Uncontroversial Works, of a decidedly moral and religious tendency, to form a library for the use of the inmates.

Subscriptions or donations in money will be received by the Treasurer, Stephen Owen, Esq., A.C.G.; by Mr. Nightingale, Collector; or by

JAMES COMRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
10358 Miller's Point.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS TAKING THEIR DEPARTURE FROM SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—In calling your attention to the accompanying certificate, may I request the support of your patronage to the consumption of an article conducive to the health and comfort of passengers leaving this port on a lengthy voyage.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BRIEARS.

On board the Cadet,
Somervill's Wharf, Sydney, June 28, 1850.

Sir,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the state of perfection in which the Glasgow Beef Hams shipped by you were prepared; whether as to the curing, spicing, or smoking, they were alike creditable. I used them on the passage hence to AMOY, MANILA, and back to this port, occupying a voyage of eleven months, so that I had full opportunity from experience of testing their goodness, a sample of which may now be seen at the agent's office. You are quite at liberty to make use of this communication in any manner you may require.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. PRATT.

Mr. James Briears,
Glasgow Ham and Provision Warehouse,
Corner of King and Clarence streets.
1268

ECONOMY THE ORDER OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THE undersigned has just completed a most superior and convenient Hearse and Mourning Coach in one, which, both from its accommodation, usefulness, and appearance, is not surpassed by any in the colony, especially as it saves the extra expense of a separate mourning coach, as well as answers the purpose of both, which at these times is a great advantage to the public—by reducing still lower the price of Funerals; and the extensive Undertaking Business the undersigned has been engaged in for a number of years in this city, is a proof that it has been conducted both with solemnity and respectability as well as with economy, and, therefore, trusting in future, when occasion requires, he will not be forgotten.

HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker,
King-street West,
725 Between York and Clarence streets.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF AT ADELAIDE HOUSE,
UNTIL THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

JOSEPH VICKERY begs to acquaint the public that he has determined if possible to clear out the whole of his overwhelming stock of Boots and Shoes, by the above mentioned period, and now offers them such bargains as he believes they have never yet met with in the Boot and Shoe line.

J. V. assures the public that his object is not to deceive them, and invites the sceptical to call and test the prices.

The present is an excellent opportunity for country buyers to lay in a stock of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

As every article will be marked a bargain no further reduction will be made except to wholesale purchasers.

Observe the address—
Wholesale Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
1285 367, George-street.

NOBODY OUGHT TO BE WITHOUT ONE.

JUST Landed, ex Rifleman, and on sale by the undersigned, a case of HOCKER'S PATENT KNIFE CLEANERS, which for portability, expedition, and effectiveness stands unrivalled.

ARTHUR GRAVELY,
320, Pitt-street,
Manufacturer of the Cooking Apparatus, Washing and Mangling Machines, &c., &c.
1322

CHIMNEY GLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED, per Rifleman, a very choice assortment of Chimney Glasses, which will be submitted to the public at prices which will defy all competition. The above, together with the most extensive stock of cabinet furniture in Sydney, and combining elegance with durability, are now open for inspection at

MR. JOHN HILL'S,
1233 107, King-street.

WINTER CLOTHING,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE undersigned having a large stock on hand, and being daily in expectation of fresh arrivals, has made

A GREAT REDUCTION

In the price of the whole of the present stock, which is without exception the largest in the colony.

Doeskin coats, in every shape and style
Plain and fancy vests and trousers
Rich shawl pattern cashmere vests
Black and fancy velvet and satin ditto
Superfine black, blue, and invisible dress and frock coats

Paletots and driving coats, in pilots, beavers, &c.
A large stock of colonial tweed clothing always on hand.

GEORGE CHISHOLM,
1027 253, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Bar, bolt, and bundle iron
Shear and cast steel
Blister and spring ditto
Nail-rod, common and Swedish
Hoop iron
Sheet ditto
Ploughshare moulds
Mould boards
Ploughs (horse and bullock) iron and wood
Carron boxes
Oven and furnace doors
Axle arms
Arms and boxes
Axletrees
Bolt copper
Sheet brass
Sheet tin, IC, IX, IXX
Ditto ditto, D, C, DX
Iron wire, all sizes
Grain tin
Sheet lead
Anvils, all sizes
Smiths' vyces
Bench and hand ditto
Stocks and dies
Single hand-screw plates
Double ditto ditto
Smiths' bellows, all sizes
Smiths' and coopers' hammers
Coopers' bick-irons
Ditto punches and chisels
Ditto tools, assorted
Sorby's chisels, ditto
Ditto screw and shell augers
London spring hand-saws
Pit and cross-cut saws, assorted, to eight feet
Compass, lock, tenon, and other saws
Cast steel gimlets
Ditto American ditto
Ditto spike gimlets
Plated braces and bits
Sorby's cut and double plane irons
Bench planes, superior
Bead and other fancy planes
Best capped plough planes
Bench and claw hammers
Marking and cutting guages
Boatbuilders' bevels
Plated spokeshaves
Best cast steel bradawls
Carpenters' compasses
Spring dividers
In and out callipers
Plated spirit levels
Carpenters' axes
Shipwrights' ditto
American ditto
Falling ditto
Carpenters' adzes
Fencers' ditto
Shipwrights' ditto
Tomahawks
Ditto for native blacks
American tomahawks
Shingling hammers
Breaking-up hoes
Chipping hoes
Dutch ditto
Garden ditto
Garden rakes
Foster's spades and shovels
Lyndon's solid steel ditto
Boys' spades
Toy ditto
Malt shovels
Grafting spades
Hay forks
Stable ditto
Dung ditto
Hay rakes
Wood spigots and faucets
Tool baskets
Bench screws
Ewbank's patent nails, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 inches
Wrought shingle nails
Ditto double ditto ditto
Ditto 2 and 3 inch ditto
Ditto spikes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches
Ditto deck nails, 4, 5, 6 inch
Cut and wrought lath nails
Best horse nails, 4 to 12 lbs.
Bar and head hurdle nails
Counter-sunk clout ditto
Fine and strong ditto ditto
Ditto ditto clasp ditto
Fine cut joiners' brads
Fine wrought ditto ditto
Cut and wrought Flemish tacks
Flooring brads
Scupper nails
Ships' battening nails
Tinned iron tenter-hooks
Lashing eyes
Copper boat nails
Ditto tacks
Coopers' rivets
Tinmen's ditto
Patent butt hinges
Ditto T ditto
Scotch T hinges
Hook and eye hinges
Rim locks (2 and 3 bolt)
Dead ditto
Drawback ditto
Stock ditto
Padlocks
Box and till locks
Mortice locks
Ditto sash ditto
Chubb's patent locks
Bramah's ditto ditto
Barron's ditto
Mortice sash latches
Night ditto
French ditto
Norfolk and Suffolk ditto
Door knobs
Ditto chains
Ditto knockers
Ditto handles
Tower bolts
Barrel ditto
Sash fastenings
Ditto centres
Shutter turns
Ditto screws
Ditto bars and bolts
Ditto lifts
Bed screws
Ditto keys
Coach wrenches
Screw drivers
Saw-sets
Patent ditto
Steelyards
Pocket ditto
Beames and scales, 3 to 10 cwt.
Counter weighing machines
Ration scales
Iron weights
Brass ditto
Salter's spring balances
Butcher's scales
Ditto cleavers
Ditto steels
Ditto knives
Iron boilers, 20 to 250 gallons
Iron pots, 1 to 50 ditto
Camp ovens to 18 inches
Oval boiler, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 gallons
Tea kettles, No. 1 to No. 10
Saucepans, all sizes
Tea boilers with screwed cocks
Enamelled ware, assorted
Tin and enamelled milk coolers
Box churns
Oval tin dishes
Pint and quart pots, and every description of tin-ware made of the best quality
Wilkinson's sheep-sheers
I. and H. Sorby's ditto
Norway rag stones
English grindstones
Wool bags
3-bushel bags
Sewing twine
Ditto palms
Cast steel packing needles
Ditto sail ditto
Ditto seton ditto
Ditto ea[illegible]ging ditto
Raddle for marking sheep
Sheep's ear punches
Stockholm pitch and tar
Turpentine
Spirits of tar
Boiled and raw oil
Blue stone
Corrosive sublimate
Sal ammoniac
White lead
Black paint
Coloured ditto
Paint brushes
Stock ditto
Tar ditto
Broom heads
Horse brushes
Shoe ditto
John Hall and Son's gunpowder
Patent shot

With a large assortment of furnishing ironmongery and cutlery of all descriptions, at reduced prices.

T. WOOLLEY,
George and King streets, Sydney.
July 6. 408

MANILA ROPE, assorted sizes
Taal and Zebu sugars
China white sugar
Muscatel raisins
Cheeme raisins
Hysonskin tea, ex Terror
Launceston potatoes
For Sale by
1066 THACKER AND CO.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS.

A FINE sample heavy oats, for seed or feed. On sale at
HENRY FISHER'S
City Depôt,
480, George-street.
July 16. 1065

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—

Teas—hysonskin, Souchong, gunpowder, imperial, and young hyson
Sugars—Pampanga, Ylo-ylo, Misamis, Zebu, and China brown
China silks, satins, handkerchiefs, &c.
Nankeens
Black pepper
Case gin and gin in hogsheads
Cognac brandy, in pipes and hogsheads
W. I. Rum (strong), and Manila rum
Champagne, very superior, in one dozen cases
Claret, in one dozen cases
Liqueurs in great variety
Havannah and Regalia cigars
Common musket and sporting gunpowder
Muskets, fowling-pieces, and pistols
Percussion caps
Chimney glasses, large size
An invoice of oil paintings
Marble table tops, round and square; black and white marble pavement
Porcelain
Vegetable and flower seeds in excellent preservation
Paper and account books
Oilcloth for floors and table covers
Hats and caps
Boots and shoes
Machines for making Seltzer water
Refrigerators, with materials
Medicines
Canvas of assorted numbers
Yellow sheathing metal and nails
White, black, and green paint, in jars
An invoice of blocks, mast hoops, &c.
John Gosnell and Co.'s perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c.

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
July 10. 752

EX THE LATE ARRIVALS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to announce a large addition to his extensive stock,—the assortments are now complete, and on inspection will be found to contain all the latest London and Paris fashions, in

Beaver Hats, black and drab
French ventilated Hats, ditto ditto
Stuff Hats, ditto ditto
Shell Hats, ditto ditto
Felt Hats
Ladies' riding Hats

The largest assortment in Sydney of men and boy's plain and fancy Caps

Capmakers supplied with materials.

Every description of hats manufactured to order in any quantity. A considerable allowance to country storekeepers.

Livery bands, cockades, naval and commissariat lace and ornaments, &c., &c.

French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

Fancy Cloth Cap Maker wanted. Apply as above. 632

NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

PURCHASERS of Tobacco, are requested to call at the stores of Mr. Henry Ferris, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, to inspect his stock of Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco, in boxes and kegs, which is so superior to the most of the foreign tobacco now imported, that it is surprising that people will pay two-thirds more for inferior imported tobacco than for a superior Colonial article. Many have already found it out, and those who have not, let them *only try it, and they will be convinced.*

Country orders attended to, and if the Keg is not equal to the sample, all expenses will be paid incurred on its being returned.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commercial Agent,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
July 5.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER

ARE the Sole Agents in Sydney for the sale of the
STOCKTON TWEEDS.
ROBERT FISHER,
10255 Stockton Factory.

JNO. GIBLETT, Tanner, Currier, and Harness-maker, 361, George-street, Sydney,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Merchants, Captains, and Country Stores supplied at wholesale prices. 770

RYESEED
Spring tares or vetches
Red clover or cow grass
White Dutch clover
Colonial Lucerne seed
Italian rye grass and meadow ditto
Grey or partridge pea (lieu of maize)
Black and white Van Diemen's Land oats
Cape barley, English ditto
Compressed oaten and Lucerne hay
Fine and seconds bakers' flour, warranted
Negrohead and Cavendish tobacco
Beef and pork in tierces, *Town cured*

On sale at the stores of
MR. HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre,
430 Down the Gateway.

TOBACCO.
COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.
NORRIE'S MANUFACTURE.

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY
J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
4292 524, George-street.

ELIGIBLE SITES FOR VILLAS.
MARKET GARDEN ALLOTMENTS TO LET.

FOR SALE, beautiful and healthy *sites for country villas* on the Petersham Estate, near Newtown, Cook's River, and Parramatta Road, from £12 to £20 per acre. *Excellent land for Market Gardens* on clearing leases, at ten shillings an acre, for seven years, and for such further term as may be agreed on. Apply at Mr. T. J. FISHER'S, King-street; or to Mr. C. LANGLEY, Surveyor, Pitt-street North. 9611

NOTICE.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO., Proprietors of the Steam Coffee Warehouse, **418** George-street, have no connexion directly or indirectly with any other Establishment in Sydney. This notice they give at the request of their numerous and kind friends, many of whom have been inadvertently led astray by a series of insidiously worded advertisements.

Their coffee-wrappers, bills of parcels, and invoices, will always bear the *name* of the firm in *full.*

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Steam Coffee Warehouse,
6636 418, George-street.

PREVENTION OF FRAUD!

THE Undersigned has the sincerest pleasure in being able to apprise the public of New South Wales, that the Right Honorable Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased, at the instance of Professor Holloway, to instruct the Local Government of this colony to take measures for protecting the inhabitants of the territory against the counterfeiting of Holloway's Medicines; that, in conformity with such instructions, his Excellency the Governor has caused the

BRITISH STAMPS BILL

to be introduced into the Legislative Council; and that the Representatives of the People, by passing the measure without a single dissentient voice, have adopted the views of the Imperial Government.

Under the provisions of this law it will in future be

A FELONY

to counterfeit the Stamps affixed to the valuable medicaments prepared by Professor Holloway, but, in order to make "assurance doubly sure," Mr. Holloway has, at considerable expense, caused the *Pamphlet of Directions* that is wrapped round his medicines of *the first and second sizes*, to be printed on paper, having, in

A WATER-MARK

on every leaf, the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT" woven in—which, it is believed, cannot possibly be imitated in this colony.

Of these Medicines, thus put up, the undersigned has just received, ex the Mountaineer and the Hooghly, two large consignments; and he begs to announce that he is in course of supplying all his agents with parcels of the new stock, the Wholesale Agent therefore takes this opportunity of expressing his hopes that the people of New South Wales will appreciate the efforts of the Imperial and the Local Governments to preserve them from the deleterious effects of counterfeited trash; and that they will second the endeavours of Professor Holloway to give them the *genuine Medicines*, by

PURCHASING ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's Medicines, for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of urine
Constipation of bowels	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's evil
Debility	Stone and gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Venereal affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-aches	
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

These medicines have now established themselves in New South Wales, by means of the numerous wonderful cures which they have effected, when all the "regular" means have failed. The published cases are not as one to a thousand of the total amount of good done. The following is a statement from a most respectable hotel-keeper in Geelong known to most travellers in that quarter:—

"My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, induces me to present my case before the public, in the hope that many others who are afflicted in the same way that I have been, and who do not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medicines, may derive equal benefit from the use of them. I had been afflicted for about three years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, without experiencing any relief, when a short time ago, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in Mr. Cregin's shop, in Collins-street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I acknowlede that after using them, and attending to the directions, I found my leg effectually cured,—Being well-known in Melbourne and Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced that by doing so I only perform a duty that I owe to the community at large.

"JOHN OLIVE.
"Geelong, June 30, 1849."

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for New South Wales,
MR. J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street,
And by
Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill.
Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Raper's.

ON SALE.—

Fruit trees in great variety from	6s.	per doz.		
Forest trees	,,	,,	12s	,,
Ornamental trees	,,	,,	12s	,,
,, Shrubs	,,	,,	9s	,,
Flowering	,,	,,	9s	,,
Ornamental climbers		,,	12s	,,
Flowering		,,	12s	,,
Herbaceous plants	,,	,,	6s	,,
Bulbs and tubers	,,	,,	2s. 6d.	

Flower seeds, vegetable seeds, rhubarb roots
Flower pots, &c., &c.
ORANGE LAYERS AND GRAFTS OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES
Ditto, ditto, in pots.
AUSTRALIAN PLANTS,
In cabins ready for shipment
Australian seeds, &c.
T. W. SHEPHERD.
Darling Nursery, Sydney. 10495

TALLOW.

MESSRS. J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE are buyers of Tallow in any description of package, and in any quantity, for CASH.

Leather Manufactory,
George-street, Sydney.
March 1. 817

RAMS.

THE undersigned has for sale, at Lawson's Creek, near Mudgee, three hundred young Saxon Merino Rams. These sheep have been bred with the greatest care, and cut an unusual large fleece, of the finest description.

They will be ready for sale any time after the 1st August, and the price will be one pound ten shillings.

344 N. P. BAYLY

SHEARING SUPPLIES.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Woolpacks, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each
Seaming twine
Sheep shears (best makers)
Barrett's twist tobacco
Colonial negrohead ditto, superior quality
Hysonskin and congou teas
Ration and refined sugars
Liverpool and rock salt
B.P. and E. I. rum, 10 to 30 O.P. } In or out of bond.
Martell's brandy, pale and brown }
Case gin, in whole and half cases }
Port and sherry wines, in variety
Bottled ale, stout, &c., &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse,
770 452, George-street.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE ESCAPE OF DR. ACHILLI, AS DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

On the morning of December 24—a day usually consecrated in Rome to the congratulations and good wishes of friends—my good gaoler came to me to say that an order had come from the French General, to allow me to have free communication with a certain Dr. Bambozzi and another person with him, whenever they might come to see me. The good gaoler, not knowing, as I did, who the parties were who had such ample permission, denied in every other case, to converse with me, endeavoured to persuade me that they were really two of my friends, who had by great exertions succeeded in obtaining what had been granted to no one else. But I was not deceived. The more so, when I knew the next day that the adjutant of the fort, a devoted friend of the priests, had asked and obtained from the cardinals a confirmation of the order. I said to myself, either this is an agreement and understanding between the cardinals and the French General, or the cardinals have performed one of their common manœuvres to engage and compromise the French authorities in a matter altogether in their interest. My fellow-prisoners, to whom I communicated my doubts, fully agreed with me. Eight days elapsed, and Dr. Bambozzi, announced with so great interest, had not yet appeared. This made my fellow-prisoners and myself constantly laugh at the name of my visitor, and at his expected visit. December 31, I was asked for by two persons, who announced themselves as "visitors." The door opened, and in came a priest, in fact a Monsignore, whom I recognised from his purple tippet and another person, both strangers to me. They received me with great gravity, and, after having looked at me from head to foot, made me a signal to sit down. I then discovered that they were two judges, and knew the quarter that they came from. (I afterwards ascertained that the priest was Monsignor Bambozzi, the Fiscal of the Inquisition, and the other the Advocate De Dominicis, Chancellor of the Inquisition.) After we were seated all three round a table, the priest made a sign to the other to write, and began to dictate to him in Latin. "A certain man (*homo quidam*) appeared before me, who declares his name to be Giacinto Achilli, son of ...., born at ...., aged about ...., dressed (here follows the description of my dress from head to *foot*), committed to this prison, &c., who, being interrogated whether he knew why he was imprisoned, replied, 'I have been here for six months, and I do not yet know why I was arrested.' Interrogated if he knew by what tribunal he was now arraigned and examined, he replied, 'I wish to be informed.' And being told that he was arraigned and examined by the Magistrates of the Holy Inquisition, he replied, 'I am very glad of it.' Admonished to tell the truth and to recognize in this fact the justice of God and not the vengeance of man, he replied to the first part, 'I promise to tell the truth;' on the second he was silent."

At this point he produced a quire of paper, covered with writing, and began to read the first page, from which I perceived that it was the minute taken down the second day of my imprisonment, by a judge of the Cardinal Vicar, consisting of a general interrogatory on the whole of my life—that is to say, my education, my studies, my public functions, my occupations, my journeys, and especially that to the Ionian Islands, Malta, England, &c., till my return to Rome: what I had done during the Roman Republic; and finishing with my imprisonment. All this confronted anew with numerous questions, formed the subject of my first interview with Monsignor Bombozzi and his companion. In a moment, the whole Castle of St. Angelo was full of the news that the Judges of the Inquisition, with special permission of the French authorities, had come to take possession of me. You can imagine the indignation felt, and the severe expressions employed against the priests and the French. I alone smiled in the midst of the universal excitement. Four days afterwards, the two magistrates of the Inquisition were again announced. Thereupon, a new and very long interrogatory (still in Latin) ensued.

[Dr. Theimar, a *Priest of the Oratory*, subsequently visited Dr. Achilli, and gave him books to read, with the view of bringing him back to the Roman Catholic Church.]

I was in the middle of the third visit of the Padre Theimar, in the full fervour of our controversies, when the captain of the castle came to inform me that two Chasseurs de Vincennes were arrived to take me to the French Council of War, to give evidence in the cause of Signor Cernushi, deputy of the people under the Republic. I was not more surprised than my theologian, who was even more unable than myself to comprehend how I, separated from the rest of the world by virtue of the laws of the Inquisition, could be summoned before a military tribunal by a foreign authority. The captain added that there was the permission of the Cardinal Vicar. "Let us go, in the name of the Lord," was my thought. The Padre Theimar accompanied me to the carriage, in which two soldiers, armed with carbines, sat by my side. The tribunal is held at the Ecclesiastical Academy, in the Piazza di Minerva. The Capitaine Rapporteur was alone. He put a few questions to me about the person of Cernuschi, and said some other things to me..... He then remanded me to the castle.

The next day, the 19th January, my theologian visited me again, and plied me with vehement arguments, and which I answered with arguments still more vehement. Our subject was the bishopric of St. Peter at Rome, and the privilege of succession bequeathed to he Popes; Dr. Theimar, all intent on demonstrating, and I on confuting it. In the midst of the discussion, which had now lasted some time (it now being nearly dark), my gaoler came to tell me that the two Chasseurs were come back again to take me to the military commission. "Farewell! Padre Theimar. Offer my respects to the Cardinal Vicar, and thank him in my name for your visits, which have given me real pleasure; I hope that both of us may derive profit from them, to confirm us more and more in the word of God!" Having said this, I pressed his hand, and got into the carriage between the two soldiers. This time the carriage was an open one, and, traversing the long street from the Castle to the Minerva, I saw and was seen by many persons. A novel sight, indeed! A prisoner of the Inquisition held in custody by the arms of the French Republic! The Capitaine Rapporteur was very obliging, and I am sure felt perfect sympathy with me. I will not repeat the conversation which I had with him. . . . I will only say that I was greatly cheered, and I could not help feeling as if I were free and my own master, I determined to try if it were so. . . . In an ante-chamber were several sets of military accoutrements. In a moment I had dressed myself *cap-à-pie*, as a French soldier. The doors on to the landing were open, and the ingress not guarded by a single individual. It was half-past five in the evening. I did what any one else would have done, and I did it with a smile. I descended into the Piazza di Minerva, passed through the Strada pie di Marino, the Piazza del Collegio Romani, and walked through the Corso, disguised as I was. I changed my dress at ——, where money was prepared for me. A carriage with post horses was speedily ready, and a passport. At 7 P.M. I passed the walls of Rome, blessing the Lord, and committing to Him my country, my brethren, and that infant church which will one day be an example to all the churches, so that it may be again said of the Romans, that "their faith is spoken of throughout the whole world." In two hours I arrived at Civita Vecchia, rested till daylight, presented several letters, and embarked on board a steamer of war. The whole of that day (20th) I passed in the port, engaged in thanking my God, and in praying to him to provide for me in all respects. I wrote a farewell letter to the brethren in Rome, which I got a person to post. The next day we sailed for Toulon, and thence I went to Marseilles, where I was unable to remain. I stopped, however, a day at Lyons, to embrace our excellent friend M. Fisch, and other brethren, who felt as if they could not bless and thank the Lord enough for my unexpected liberation. Oh, what enjoyments has the Christian life even on this earth! In my case, what I have suffered is now sweet and delightful to me. It is to my body like a dream, but a reality to my spirit. What a true interest we have in serving the Lord! I need not tell you the exultation of our beloved brethren in Paris. Already we have held many prayer-meetings to thank my first and true Deliverer. But I hope never to forget the gratitude which, under God, I owe to the dear brethren of the Evangelical Alliance, who have, indeed, set an example the most edifying in Christian charity. The Lord bless you all, my beloved friends, and recompense you through His grace in the great day of account! I had no claim whatever upon you; it was the charity of religion, the love of the brethren, which led you to exert yourselves in my behalf. Of such kindness, faith was the motive principle—that faith which justifies us before God, unto whom alone be glory and honour and blessing, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—I am, my dear Sir Culling, yours affectionately,

GIACINTO ACHILLI.

Colonial Church Society.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday evening at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, Mr. J. Labouchere presiding. The chairman entered at some length into the present aspect of our colonial affairs, referring particularly to the speech of Lord J. Russell. He observed that at no time was it more important that unceasing care should be exercised over the temporal and spiritual interests of the colonists, as during the last three years 260,000 persons had annually left England to settle in the dependencies of the British Crown. The report stated that the Committee had during the past three months been enabled to make four important appointments; a clergyman had been sent to Madras, as missionary to the Indo-Britons; a catechist had accompanied the Bishop of Victoria to Hongkong, and additional catechists had been appointed to Port Phillip and New Brunswick. The Bishops of Madras and Victoria had cordially joined the society as vice-presidents. The various missionaries and catechists were now located in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, the Bahamas, the Cape of Good Hope, Western Australia, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, Malta, Madras, Hongkong: the total colonial agency of the society was 8 clergymen, 25 catechists, and 9 women teachers. There was, the committee state, a deficiency of £70 in the accounts, and this prevented the engagement of any more officers at present. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Gale, seconded by the Rev. Edward Auriol, M.A., the report was agreed to. Several gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting, and resolutions expressive of confidence in the society, and pledging the meeting to support it, were agreed to.—*Bell's Messenger, February* 15.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1850.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Narellan.—From Badgeally, by order of Mr. E. Guthery. July 13: Roan coloured gelding, small star on the forehead, switch tail, both hind heels and near fore fetlocks white, small saddle marks, near shoulder spur, six years old, fourteen hands high, damages 5s. E. Doyle. 9s.

West Maitland.—From Luskentire and Windermere: Bay colt, long tail, both hind fetlocks white, under saddle off side 19. Bay horse, white down face, black points, long tail, sign of a scald on shoulders, neck and back, on near shoulder S with indescribable brand under or S with W under or G with W under apparently, damages 3d. each. Red bullock, cock horns, top off the off ear, on near rump JH. Brindle and white poley cow, off ear marked, aged, on off rump HH or RH, on ribs WW, like HL under, on shoulder W, hair rough, damages 1s. each. If not released they will be sold on the 31st July. T. Ledsam. 11s. 3d.

Red Post Hill, Falbrook.—Bay entire colt, if branded not legible, about eighteen months old. Red working bullock, white back and hind legs, near ribs TH, off rump JM. Red snail horned bullock, white rump and belly, near shoulder S with S under, ribs CM or DM, off rump and ribs PT, ear marked. Dark red working bullock, off ear cropped, near rump MW with G under, off rump and thigh CS. Dark red sided bullock, spotted about the head, off ear slit, near thigh EP or SP, like a brand on both rumps not legible; damages 2s. 6d. each. Red working bullock, near ribs H, rump O over OO, thigh No. 6. Red and white bull stag, branded not legible, two years old. Strawberry bullock, stag horns, off ribs like IH over L. Red steer, snail horns, off rump MO or BO; damages 2d. each. Dark bay gelding, off side under saddle [illegible], much saddle marked, short switch tail, aged, known by the name of Banney; damages 1s. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 27th July, they will be sold. J. Tulloch. 14s. 3d.

Tabalga.—From Leighwood. July 19: Bay mare, CS or GS under saddle near side, 5 years old, 14½ hands high. The above will be sold in 24 days. T. Bugden. 9s.

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 18th instant, at Dobroyd, by the Rev. Alexander Salmon, Alexander Learmonth, Esq., to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of David Ramsay, Esq., of Dobroyd.

By special license, on the 17th instant, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. J. Elder, Mr Robert Smith, of Kempfield, Carcoar, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Elder, of Parramatta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES
PHAETON
OMNIBUS
HOODED GIG, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by Auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
Two very superior bay harness horses, just arrived from Yass
Ten Capertee mares and foals
Three stout stock horses, one town hack, one chestnut gig and saddle horse, one brood mare by Merry Pebbles, two cart horses, and several others
Also,
A hooded phaeton, a hooded gig, a good strong break, and a large strong omnibus, very little used, and to be sold with two sets of wheel harness, to the highest bidder. 1401

SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
A VERY EXCELLENT SERVICEABLE INSTRUMENT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 20,
At 11 o'clock,
A VERY EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANOFORTE, by a first-rate London maker, well worthy the attention of parties in want of a really serviceable instrument, having been imported to order a few years back, and been very little used
Terms at sale. 1184

PAPER HANGINGS.
A VERY LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT, JUST LANDED.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 20,
At 11 o'clock,
1000 PIECES OF VERY SUPERIOR PAPER HANGINGS, English manufacture, and comprising some of the most fashionable and beautiful patterns ever offered for sale in this colony.
They will be on view the day prior to the sale.
Terms at sale. 1091

BRUSHWARES, TOYS, &c.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX BANK OF ENGLAND, DAVISON, FROM LONDON.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 20,
At 11 o'clock,
H in diamond—
ONE CASK CONTAINING—
3 Dozen shoe brushes, No. 2, sound
9 Dozen sash tools, No. 6, ditto
1 Ditto, No. 9, ditto
4 Dozen broom heads, No. 5, slightly
4 Ditto, No. 4, ditto
4 Ditto, No. 3, ditto
10 Dozen shoe brushes, ditto
16 Dozen boxes children's toys
Terms—Cash. 1399

ENGRAVINGS AND DRESSING GLASSES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
A FEW large framed Engravings
70 Dressing glasses, assorted sizes
3 Double-barrel guns
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at Sale. 1333

USEFUL AND SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Loo, Dining, Library, and other Tables; Easy Chairs, Sofa, Elegant Chimney Glasses, Fenders and Irons, What-not, Brussels Carpet, Chiffonier, Sideboard, Handsome Rosewood Bedsteads, Cedar and Mahogany Bedsteads, Mattresses and Palliasses, Marble-top Dressing Tables and Washstands, Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Gravely's Cooking Apparatus, Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Utensils, &c., Hall Chairs, Lamps, Oilcloth, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Macquarie-street, (opposite Governor Bourke's Statue)
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At half past ten o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the chief items of which are above particularised.
Terms—Cash 1341

LEAD.
On account of whom it may concern.
EX BANK OF ENGLAND, DAVIDSON, FROM LONDON.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by auction, at the Wharf of Messrs. Lamb and Parbury, Darling Harbour,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At half-past ten o'clock,
13 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, viz.—
5 Rolls 4 lb., much damaged
4 Rolls 5 lb., ditto
3 Rolls ditto, slightly damaged
1 Roll 6 lb., much damaged.
Terms, Cash. 1343

NOTICE.

HUNT'S PORT, PER RIO PACKET,
FOR MONDAY, JULY 22.
THE Sale of this Cargo having been inadvertently appointed for Tuesday, 23rd instant (*the day of the Nomination of Candidates for the representation of the City in the Legislative Council*), the public are requested to note
THAT THE AUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, JULY 22.
(See advertisement)
MORT AND BROWN,
1262 Auctioneers.

WINE.
"HUNT'S PORT,"
NAMELY,
THE ENTIRE CARGO
OF THE
CELEBRATED BRAND
JUST ARRIVED
PER RIO PACKET,
FROM
OPORTO DIRECT.

MORT AND BROWN
Has received instructions from the Consignees, MESSRS. LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO., to sell by public auction,
AT THEIR WHARF, FORT-STREET, DARLING HARBOUR,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At eleven o'clock,
THE ENTIRE CARGO OF PORT WINES per RIO PACKET,
NAMELY,
Treble diamond—80 Quarters
Double diamond—120 Ditto
Single diamond—100 Hogsheads
860 Quarters
N in circle—28 Cases choice port, 3 dozen each
40 Ditto ditto, 2 ditto ditto
80 Ditto ditto, 1 ditto ditto
ALSO,
B—10 Baskets corks
GB—10 Ditto ditto
AND
40 Quintals corkwood.

The high repute which the Wines of Messrs. Hunt have deservedly acquired in this colony, renders it altogether unnecessary for the Auctioneers to do more than direct the attention of the public to the sale, and to assure them that this parcel will fully sustain the estimation which previous importations have attained.
Terms Liberal, at sale. 1100

NOTICE.

WAVERLY.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
FORTY ACRES OF LAND, AT THE MOST COMMANDING AND SALUBRIOUS POSITION NEAR SYDNEY.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 2 o'clock,
40 ACRES OF LAND, at "Waverly"; bounded by the OLD SOUTH ROAD, and by two reserved roads.
From this block of land the views of Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and the surrounding country, as well as of Bondi and the Pacific Ocean, are magnificent in the extreme; and its easy distance from the City by an excellent carriage road, renders it peculiarly favourable as a site for the erection of good residences.

It has been subdivided into
TWELVE LOTS,
of from 3 to 4 acres each, as per sketch, on view at the Auctioneers'.
Terms, liberal, at sale. 908

COTTAGE AND LAND
ON THE TARMONS ESTATE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

THIS snug little property is situate at the north end of Brougham and Duke streets, near to Mr. Harnett's residence, commanding a beautiful view of the water, the Domain, &c., &c., and in a most healthy situation.
It has a frontage to Duke-street of 25 feet, and the same to Brougham-street, the depth between the two frontages being about 117 feet.

THE COTTAGE
occupies the Duke-street frontage, and contains sitting-room, bed-room, and kitchen, with well of water. It will let at 8s. a week, and there is ample room for extension in the rear. £100 of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage of the property for five years.

The above will be sold by auction by
MORT AND BROWN
At their Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 2 o'clock. 1108

THOSE THOROUGH-BRED ENTIRES
GLENDOWER,
COMMISSIONER,
CAMEL,
Are to be sold by auction, (under instructions from Charles Bury, Esq., of Calcutta),
BY
MORT AND BROWN,
IN THE
MONTH OF AUGUST NEXT.

These imported thorough-breds possess the best blood in the colony. Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 9920

LAND AT WAVERLY,
PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 2 o'clock,
7 ACRES OF LAND, at Waverly.
This beautiful plot of land has a frontage to the Old South Head Road, it is immediately opposite Breakwell's 60-acre purchase, and looks down upon the waters of ROSE BAY. As a building site for a gentleman's residence, this cannot be surpassed. It will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms—Cash. 912

COTTAGE ON THE RILEY ESTATE.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 2 o'clock,
A SUPERIOR STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, at the CORNER OF PALMER AND JUNCTION STREETS.
It contains five rooms, and is well finished. It is now let to a good tenant at eight shillings a week.
The dimensions of the land are about 20 feet by 87.
A portion of the purchase-money can remain upon the property. 1101

HORSE STOCK AND CATTLE,
AT BOTANY BAY.

MORT AND BROWN
HAVE received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 2 o'clock,
150 HORSES
AND
100 HEAD CATTLE, } more or less.
Now running in the southern boundary of Botany Bay, from Cape Solander to the Woronora River.

TWO STOCK HORSES will be given in, and the buyer will be allowed the use of the run, paddocks, &c., for nineteen months from this date.

As the above will be sold in one lot, and without any reserve, the opportunity is well worth the attention of horse dealers and others.
Terms at sale. 528

AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from Mr. Buchanan, to sell by public auction,
AT HIS RESIDENCE, BLIGH-STREET,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 23,
At 10 o'clock,
THE whole of his superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
COMPRISING—
Drawing and dining room chairs
Loo, dining, and other tables
Sofas, lounge
Book case, chiffonier
Fenders and irons
Brussels carpeting (new)
Iron bedsteads, mattresses, and palliasses
Washstands, dressing tables
Toilet glasses, boot racks
Chests of drawers, framed engravings

ELEGANT BURNISHED GOLD TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE
Dessert services, glassware
Platedware, dinner and breakfast services, cutlery, &c.
Kitchen table, dressers, utensils, &c.

LARGE OFFICE TABLE
Large office press, with pigeon-holes, shelves, &c.
Maps of the World, and various parts of the Colony
Superior rifle, pistols, foils, gloves, &c.
Eight-day clock.

Terms, Cash.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock PRECISELY. 1342

ALLOTMENTS AND FARM,
SITUATE IN THE TOWNSHIP AND SUBURB OF WOLLONGONG.
Also,
PLOT OF LAND AT PADDINGTON.

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, JULY 26,
At eleven o'clock,
THREE ACRES (being six half-acre Allotments) in the centre of the Township of Wollongong.
Together with,
And in the same lot,
27 acres 1 rood 24 perches in the beautiful suburb of
FAIRY MEADOW.
The three acres in the Township of Wollongong have a frontage of 495 feet to Corrinal-street, the principal business street, and 264 feet frontage to Stewart-street, by a uniform depth of 264 feet.
IT IS RICH GARDEN LAND,
and awaiting the greatly increased value which the township lands must attain, might be well employed for the production of green food to supply (in connexion with the farm) a large dairy herd. Or its beautiful water views, and delightful position, might tempt any man seeking a comfortable home within easy reach of Sydney to erect himself a snug Cottage upon it.

THE FARM
is in the immediate neighbourhood, being situate in the much-admired and fertile suburb of Fairy Meadow. The two properties (which will be sold in one lot) are really a most desirable purchase for any one seeking a country home that will yield a handsome profit for any labour that may be bestowed upon it.

PADDINGTON.
This land has a frontage to Victoria-street of 100 feet, by a depth of 50 feet, and is now in cultivation as a garden.
It is adjoined by Mrs. Lode's land on the East, and by Mr. Furguson on the West, and is on the north side of the street.
It is all fenced in, and commands most beautiful views of the harbour.
It will be sold in one or more lots, each lot to be 25 feet. It would form a fine, healthy, and pleasant site for a cottage.

Terms.—For the Wollongong property, CASH, as the proprietor wants the money; but half the amount of the Paddington purchase may remain at 6 per cent. 1106

BY ORDER OF MR. J. COPE, EXECUTOR TO THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. MARIA COPE.

870 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock,
870 HEAD of Quiet Cattle, a general herd, with the usual proportions of sexes and ages.
The young cattle from two years downwards are the progeny of pure Durham Bulls, of which there are four now with the herd, and which will be included in the 870 head.

The above are depasturing on the Station of Mr. Cope, Lower Macquarie, where they will be delivered.
Also,
Five STOCK HORSES
Dray and Team of Working Bullocks.
Terms—cash, and
NO RESERVE. 1420

FIVE CASKS TALLOW.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Stores, Bank Court,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
FOUR CASKS BEEF and ONE CASK MUTTON TALLOW
Terms, cash. 1427

DRUGS, GREY DOMESTICS, SHEETING, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Salsette, Munro, master, from London.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 11 o'clock,
WJM ◊ 1—ONE CASK GUM SENEGAL, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 26lbs.
" 10—One case containing—
1 dozen I. R. Shields
1 dozen ditto Teats
900 hair oil Labels
6 quires essence Peppermint Directions
1 gross Seidlitz
15 ditto Labels for ditto
1 ditto Ink Cases
14 ditto Tubing sorted
" 12—One cask Rad. Sarsa. Indis Lisbon, 1 cwt. 9 lbs.
WJS " 144—One case Gum Arabic, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 26lbs.
158—One keg Carbonate Soda, 2 cwt. 25lbs.
Out of bale 139—Three pieces Imitation Welsh Flannel
" —Three ditto fine ditto ditto
Out of bale 138—
4 pieces 27 inch Grey Domestics
4 ditto 30 inch ditto ditto
2 ditto 34 inch ditto ditto
5 ditto 36 inch ditto ditto
5 ditto 72 inch ditto sheeting
6 ditto 76 inch ditto ditto
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms—cash. 1428

TO IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.
SIXTY-THREE PACKAGES OF WELL ASSORTED IRONMONGERY AND OTHER HARDWARE, BRUSHWARE, HABERDASHERY, &c.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Has been instructed to sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 25,
At 11 o'clock,
THE *following* well assorted Invoice of hardware, &c.
Camp ovens and covers, with extra covers
Foster's ribbed and strapped spades, assorted
Eye-tree spades assorted, shovels assorted
Wheat mills, with fly wheels
Kent hammers
Iron chest, rim, and plate locks
Drawback, till, tumbler, and patent locks
Padlocks, box latches
Italian irons
Assorted fire irons and brasses
Glass paper
Jews' harps
Assorted rules
Britannia metal and steel top thimbles
Ivory balance handle table cutlery
British plate forks and spoons
Britannia metal table and tea spoons
Shaping and other scissors
Brass tinder boxes
Pearl shirt, Florentine, pearl coat, and horn buttons
Gilt coat, white metal, bronzed, and bone ditto
Broom-heads, bannister, scrubbing, horse and shoe brushes
Wood shaving boxes
Brass pillar and chamber candlesticks
Steel and brass snuffers, japanned snuffer trays
Tooth, shaving and hair brushes
German shell combs, &c.
Terms at sale. 1429

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES,
JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION, EX TERROR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction,
AT MILLER'S POINT WHARF,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 20,
At 11 o'clock,
ABOUT
19 TONS VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES.
Terms at sale. 1338

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

SURPLUS STORES, WOOD FITTINGS, WATER CASKS, LEAD PIPING, &c.
JUST LANDED FROM THE SHIP LLOYDS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 20,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
RICE, FLOUR, OATMEAL
Sugar, preserved potatoes, peas
Pork, beef
Raisins, suet, mustard, pepper
Vinegar, lime juice, tea
280 tins *soup and bouilli*, preserved meats
Bottled fruits, pickles, sauces
Forty bags fine bread
Castor oil, Epsom salts, treacle
Wood fittings, seven water closets
Lead piping, tin and pewter measures
Iron saucepans, globe lamps
Ironing stoves, stone jars, 2 and 5 gallons
Water casks, porter and treacle casks
Cooks' coppers, filters
Medicine chest, and pestle and mortar
Chloride of lime, disinfecting fluid.
Terms—Cash. 1335

MONDAY, JULY 22.

SPLENDID NEW RUN,
CALLED
"NARADHIM," IN THE LACHLAN DISTRICT.
ON THE "LEVELS" BETWEEN THE "LACHLAN" AND THE "MURRUMBIDGEE" RIVERS,
WITH 500 SHEEP,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

THE above VALUABLE RUN is situated about 35 miles from the Lachlan and about 350 from Sydney. It is one of the best fattening runs in the district; it is watered by two dams and a spring, which keeps one of the dams supplied; there is room on the run for 8000 sheep in four flocks, but to carry that number it will be requisite to make another dam—the water at present being sufficient for 4000.
The lease from Government is for fourteen years from January, 1850, at the minimum rent of £10 per annum.
With the Run will be sold
200 Ewes, to lamb in present July
200 Wethers
100 Hoggets, of 1849
500 All perfectly sound, and in excellent condition.
Terms—Cash. 111

MONDAY, JULY 29.

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JULY 29,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
ONE BALE,
Containing—
1 Piece 4-4 superior gold, white, crimson, and green
1 Ditto ditto ditto white, crimson, and green
1 Ditto ditto ditto gold, white, and crimson
2 Ditto ditto ditto chintz colours
Terms—Cash. 1408

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

PRODUCE SALE.

SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, BACON, AND HAMS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 23,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
217 HEAVY HIDES
Lot of sheepskins
Tallow
24 Sides of bacon
Hams.
Terms—Cash. 1406

THURSDAY, JULY 25,
FRIDAY, JULY 26.

TWO DAYS' SALE.

TO STATIONERS, SILVERSMITHS, IRONMONGERS, HARDWAREMEN, SADDLERS, COACHBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

93 PACKAGES,
Now landing,
EX MARY ANN, FROM LONDON,
CONTAINING
An extensive and well assorted consignment of British Goods, direct from the manufacturers.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, JULY 25 AND 26,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
EACH DAY,
(Without reserve.)

LANE'S pearl inlaid papier mâché folios, tables, workboxes, and ornaments
Pearl inlaid papier mâché trays
Magnum bonum steel pens
Pen holders, cut quill pens, letter clips
Schlelessinger's patent expanding pocket books, with diaries
Bronze, gilt, and other inkstands
A large assortment of Joseph Gillott's superior steel pens, in gross boxes, marked with his name
Steel spectacles, in cases
Tortoiseshell ditto
German silver ditto
Gold plated brooches and studs, shirt and other buttons
Superior silver mounted plated wares
Ditto ditto electro-plated
Best electro-plated arabesque tea and coffee services
Ditto hot water jugs
Ditto table branches, (one pair for six lights)
Snuffers and trays
Japan trays and waiters
Roasting jacks
Packing needles, best drilled-eyed needles, best bodkins
Iron chests of all sizes
Patent coffee or grain mills
Patent coach and carriage axles
Ditto springs, bolts, wrenches, lamps, &c.
Carpenters' tools, augers, saws, planes
Boxwood rules, various
Padlocks, chest locks, till and drawer locks
Double and Single Barrelled Guns
Fenders and fire irons
Britannia metal teapots
Vyces, assorted
Cut Flemish tacks
London-made Saddlery, consisting of—
Harness
Saddles
Bridles
Spurs
Hunting, riding, driving, and every description of whips
Hollowware, consisting of—
Saucepans, stewpans, boilers, kettles, oval pots, &c.
Chimneys and hemispheres for lamps
Cut crystal glass decanters, &c.

*** The above consignment consists of a most extensive assortment of first-class articles, in various branches of trade, and are of a description for which there is constant demand; they were bought at some of the most celebrated *English manufactories*, and are all new goods, adapted to this market, or equally suitable for the neighbouring colonies.

As the sale will take place *without the least reserve*, parties will find it to their interest to attend.
Terms at sale. 1168

MONDAY, JULY 29.

18 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,
NEWLY ARRIVED,
CONSISTING OF—
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Blucher, and Lace Boots and Shoes, Boys', Girls', and Children's Boots and Shoes
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JULY 29,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

LADIES' black cloth, patent golashed, cashmere, lasting and merino boots; patent enamel, half-dress, patent seal welt and girth shoes; calf, opera, fancy morocco, chamois, lasting, web, black and fancy Venetian house slippers.

GENTLEMEN'S Blucher, Wellington, Clarence, ventruffles and half-dress Clarence boots; best laced, slipper shape, double tie, and half-dress shoes.

BOY'S leather laced-up shoes.
GIRLS' back-strap, walking and coloured shoes; lasting patent tie, snow, leather, cloth, lasting welt, black and fancy Valentia boots.
CHILDREN'S black cloth boots, patent toes, and patent ankle strapped shoes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 1339

MONDAY, JULY 29.

WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE AND LAND.
IN CLARENCE-STREET, AT THE BACK OF THE OLD MILITARY BARRACKS, BETWEEN BARRACK LANE AND ERSKINE STREET.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JULY 29,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

THE ABOVE PREMISES are situated between the shops of Mr. Melley, Bootmaker, and Mr. Phillips, Dealer, in Clarence-street, and contain four rooms—let at £40 per annum.
*** *The description is given in the Deeds as under*:—
"All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement nine perches, and situated in the town of Sydney, parish of St. Philip, county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, bounded on the east by Clarence-street, bearing south fifteen degrees east, forty-two links (27 feet 8 inches); on the south by William Dunigar's and Mary Larkins' allotments, bearing west fourteen degrees thirty minutes south, one hundred and two links (67 feet 3 inches), and west eight degrees thirty minutes south, twenty-three links (15 feet 2 inches); on the west by Mary Larkins' and Eleanor Dunigar's allotments, bearing north seven degrees forty-five minutes west, fifty five links (36 feet 3 inches); and on the north by Bennett's allotment, bearing east seven degrees thirty minutes north, one hundred and eighteen links (77 feet 10 inches), being allotment number four, in the parish of St. Philip, described in the Government notice, dated 18th May, 1831.
Terms—Cash. 1409

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL,
IN
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES,
SITUATE IN CASTLEREAGH AND HUNTER STREETS, CHARLOTTE-PLACE, GLOUCESTER AND CUMBERLAND STREETS.
OPPOSITE ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. PATRICK'S CHURCHES,
WITH EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSES THEREON, YIELDING A HANDSOME RENTAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Has been favoured with instructions by MESSRS. BRAY AND M'ROBERTS, EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER IKIN, to offer to public competition, these very superior properties, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
IN FOUR LOTS,
As follow:—
1st.,
THAT delightfully situated TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, at the SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CASTLEREAGH AND HUNTER-STREETS, possessing an extensive frontage to each of these thoroughfares.
This house has been for many years a respectable private boarding establishment, and is at present in the occupation of Mrs. Carew, as tenant from year to year.
It is in a first-rate situation, and was formerly let at £200 per annum.
2nd.
That very desirably situated TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, at the junction of Cumberland-street, Charlotte-place, and Gloucester-street, having the following frontages—
41 feet 9 inches to Cumberland-street,
43 feet 6 inches to Gloucester-street,
61 feet 8 inches to Charlotte-place.
(*Marked No. 1 on Plan*.)
OPPOSITE ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. PATRICK'S CHURCHES.
This house is occupied by Mrs. Waller, as a weekly tenant, who has, for a number of years, kept it as a respectable private boarding establishment.
The rent is payable every fourth week.
3rd.
An Allotment of Land adjoining the above, having a frontage of 18 feet to Cumberland-street, with a Shed thereon. (*Marked No. [illegible] on Plan*.)
4th.
An Allotment of Land adjoining the above, having a frontage of 18 feet to Cumberland-street. (*Marked No. 3 on Plan*.)
5th.
An Allotment of Land adjoining the above, having a frontage of 18 feet to Cumberland-street, (*marked No. 4 on Plan*), and adjoining W. H. Dowling's land.
Property of the above description fronting several of the principal streets in the city, needs no commendation from the auctioneer—its situation will alone command attention from the capitalist—it is sufficient to add that if the whole city were traversed it would be difficult to find situations of superior value to the above.
Terms.—Twenty per cent. cash deposit at the fall of the hammer; for the residue approved bills will be taken at three and six months from date of sale, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, or with security on the property if required.
Possession to be given on approval of the title, which is unexceptionable.
*** Plans are on view at the auctioneer's.

FIVE CASES BOOKS
TO BOOKSELLERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2000 VOLUMES and Periodicals of various writers, on Religion, History, Political Economy, Philosophical, Biographical Works, Fiction, Novels and Romances, Tracts, Periodicals, Bibles, and Testaments, &c.
NO RESERVE.
Terms at sale.

17 PACKAGES GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
JUST LANDED, EX SALSETTE,
FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF JAMES GREEN.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following Goods, viz.:—
One hogshead glass, pressed tumblers, twig sugars and butters, amber colour cut round Gothic dishes, celery glasses, wine glasses, candlesticks, jugs, and toilet bottles, &c.
Two hogsheads pressed Manchester tumblers, sugar vases, creams, water bottles and tumblers, fruit dishes, celeries, toilette bottles, candlesticks, cut wine glasses, salts
One cask earthenware, comprising flowing blue chamber sets, tea and breakfast sets
One ditto china, flowing blue tea and breakfast sets, chamber sets, jugs, and egg cups
One ditto china, flowing blue Kembla breakfast sets, chamber sets, jugs
One ditto blue stripe gold edge tea sets, chamber sets, black Egyptian, and blue pheasant
One ditto Dutch stripe flowing blue jugs and egg cups
Four casks dinner services, 3 sets in flowing blue each cask
Two ditto dinner sets, long sets
Four casks, each containing new japan enamelled tea and breakfast sets, each containing four sets.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, at their Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
Chest drawers, sofas, bedsteads, tables
Cane seated chairs, washstands
Shoe brushes, port wine, lucifer matches, pictures, ornaments, stockings
Knives and forks, and sundries.
Terms—Cash.

SALE BY AUCTION,
(BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN HILLAS, ESQ.)
BY MR. PHILIP DIGNAM,
At his Rooms, Goulburn,
ON MONDAY, JULY 29,
At 11 o'clock,
THE following valuable CATTLE STATION, known as the Myrtle Creek Station, on the River Ovens, consisting of about Two Thousand Head of Cattle of all ages, a general breeding herd among which are a large portion of Bullocks and Steers, together with eight Stock Horses.
The Station is situated at Myrtle Creek on the River Ovens, about 27 miles above where the Port Phillip Road crosses the Ovens river, and within about 170 miles of Melbourne, adjoining the stations of Furlong, Faithfull, Pewce, and W. Walker. The estimated extent of the Myrtle Creek Station is 34,560 acres, or 54 square miles, having a frontage of nine miles to the Ovens River, six miles back run. Upon the station there is an eighty-acre grass paddock, enclosed with good and substantial three-rail fence, with spacious stockyards and milking yard, with comfortable stockman's house.
Provisions, stores, drays, ploughs, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The whole will be sold in one lot—without reserve.
Terms at sale.

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